REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,411.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY. JANUARY 22, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 266 H. P., Commander Sanders, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 12th February. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The CANARA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 17 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 4th, and on MONDAY, the 7th February, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th January 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander H. Morby, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 22nd January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan.		Jan.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Tuticorin	30
„ Rutnagherry	23	„ Colombo	31
„ Vingorla	23	„ Negapatam ... Feb.	3
„ Goa	23	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Carwar	24	„ Madras	6
„ Mangalore	25	„ Masulipatam	7
„ Cannanore	26	„ Coconada	8
„ Tellicherry	26	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Calicut	27	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Beypore	27	„ Gopalpore	10
„ Cochin	28	„ False Point	11
„ Alleppey	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line here or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Mahomerah	16
„ Kurrachee ... Feb.	1	„ Fao	16
„ Muscat	4	„ Bushire	18
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Linga	23
„ Linga	8	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bushire	10	„ Jask	26
„ Fao	12	„ Guader	28
„ Mahomerah	12	„ Kurrachee ... March.	3
Arrive BUSREH	13	Arrives BOMBAY	6
Leaves BUSREH ... Feb.	16		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 511 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 24th January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14 10

(2nd Class: Including Wine. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to LIVERPOOL is reduced to .... Rs. 400 (Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.
				Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Harlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton,
				March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 8 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, Capt. E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th January 1876.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 24TH INSTANT.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez .... Rs. 300
To Malta .... „ 400
To London .... „ 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1876

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH JANUARY.

THE powerful Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain Robert Hutcheson, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer GOOD HOPE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th January 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer MENZALEH are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF EMPTY CASES AT VICTORIA BUNDER.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd Instant at 2 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Company will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, belonging to the The New Colaba Company, Limited, a large stock of empty cases, &c, &c.

TERMS CASH.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, &c., &c., at Moree Road, Upper Mahim, belonging to a gentleman changing his residence.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 23rd instant at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the whole of the very valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., belonging to a gentleman, consisting of blackwood carved chiffoniers pier tables, conversation couches with red and green damasks, drawing and dining-room chairs with and without arms, easy and arms chairs round, camp and dining tables, side-board, book-shelf, iron and Bengal cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing glasses, 3 and 2 light kerosine oil hanging lamps, plated candlesticks, cruet frames, egg frames, plated spoons and forks, chamber candlesticks, dish covers, table knives and forks, table lamps, dessert sets, pictures of large sizes, music box, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from Thursday, and no Catalogues will be published.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 22nd January 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY are instructed by the Mortgagee to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 4th of February next, at 4 P. M., on the premises on account and at the risk of Sorabjee Muncherjee Gorwalla, the mortgagor. All that piece of LAND, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, forming the southern division of a building of two divisions built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate and being No. 50, in Girgaum Road (called also Breach Candy Road and Pallow Road), in the Bhooleshwer Sub-District, contains about ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY and FOUR NINTHS of square yards, and bounded on the East by the said Girgaum Road, on the West by property formerly belonging to Succaram Weljee, Kessow Madowsett and Trimbuck Wiswanathjee, and now belonging to their representatives, on the North by the northern division of the said house, being No. 51, in the said Girgaum Road, and belonging to Sorabjee Rustomjee and Khoorsedbaee, his wife, and on the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and are registered in the book of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 127.

The Property is well situated in a crowded business locality and is always sure to command good tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co. and to

MACFARLANE, & SKIPSEY.
Solicitors.
BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

A very handsome new buggy light with lamp.
The property of a Gentleman.

A first rate tongon with moveable top, lamps, pole, shafts, steel bar and a set of harness in excellent order.
A second-hand four seated open carriage.
The property of a gentleman.
A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton.
A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.
Two very handsome new English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.
One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.
One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. AUCTION SALE of extensive land with an upper-storied large Bungalow thereon at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction (unless previously sold by private contract) on the premises, by order of the Trustees of Messrs Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama & Co., the following valuable landed property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bung low standing thereon, situate at Nepean Sea Road, on Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the said Nepean Sea Road, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 128, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572 and containing by admeasurement about 17,237 8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by a public road known as Nepean Sea Road, on the west by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Honorable Narrayen Wassodewjee, on the north by the property belonging to the estate of Goculdass Tejpall, Esq., and on the south by the property of Kulliandass Kirparam, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Trustees, at No. 52, Victoria Buildings, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, 1 square Piano, Clock, Pictures, Carriage and Horses, if not previously disposed of, at Love Lane, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place the whole of that valuable household furniture, &c., being the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq., proceeding to England. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION ! ! !
THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 22,
GO AND SEE THE
ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB,
In their favorite melo-drama of
JALLUM JORE.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 22ND JANUARY, THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE ; Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President :—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt, C. S. I *Hon. Secretary* :—KARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Guzerati of
THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA
HARISCHANDRA,
DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER CLARA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by this Vessel are informed that the AVERAGE STATEMENT is now READY, and they are requested to PAY the BALANCES due on their respective shipments without delay.

EWART, LATHAM & Co ,
Agents Ship Clara.

Bombay, 21st January 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship TWILIGHT, A. Delargy, Master, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when Boats are not sent, the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1876.

TO BE LET, a fully FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, for three months from 15th March. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

WORKS ON MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

		Rs. as.
Aitken's Principles and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols., 6th edition	—	23 12
Anderson (Dr. McCall) Practical Treatise on Eczema	1874—	4 12
Arnott's (H.) Cancer ; Its varieties, &c., 8vo. clo.	—	3 8
Bastian (H. C.) on Paralysis from Brain Disease	—	6 12
Bedford's (G. S.) Principles and Practice of Obstetrics	1873—	13 12
Bennett's (J. H.) Principles and Practice of Medicine, 1859, Reduced to	—	10 0
Bucknill and Tuke's Manual of Psychological Medicine, 3rd edition	1874—	15 12
Bull (Dr. T.) Hints to Mothers, 12mo. clo.	—	3 4
——— Maternal Management of Children in Health and Disease, 12mo. clo.	—	3 4
Carpenter's (Dr. W. B.) Principles of Human Physiology, edited by Power, 8th edition	1876—	20 0
Carter (Dr. H. V.) Microscopic Structure and Mode of Formation of Urinary Calculi	1873—	3 4
——— on Leprosy and Elephantiasis, with plates, folio	1874—	50 0
Chavasse's (Dr. Pye) Advice to a Mother	—	1 8
——— Counsels to a Mother	—	1 8
——— Aphorisms on the Mental Culture and Training of a Child	—	1 8
Churchill's Theory and Practice of Midwifery	1872—	7 12
——— Consumption and Tuberculosis, their Cause and Treatment by the Hypophosphites	1875—	13 4
Clarke (W. Fairlie) on Diseases of the Tongue	1873—	6 12
Dalton's Human Physiology, designed for the use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine	1876—	12 8
Druitt's Surgeon's Vade Mecum	—	7 12
Eassie's (W.) Sanitary Arrangements for Dwellings	—	3 8
Ellis's (G. V.) Demonstrations of Anatomy	1869—	7 12
Erichsen on Concussion of the Spine	1875—	6 12
——— on Hospitalism and the causes of Death after operation	—	2 4
Fayrer (Dr. J.) European Child Life in Bengal	—	1 0
——— Clinical and Pathological Observations in India	1873—	10 0
Gamgee (S.) on Treatment of Fractures of the Limbs	1871—	6 12
Goodeve's (H. H.) Hints for the General Management of Children in India, &c.	—	3 8
Griffith's (W. H.) Lessons on Prescriptions and the Art of Prescribing 18mo.	1875—	2 4
Guersant's (M. P.) Surgical Diseases of Infants and Children	1873—	7 12
Hayden (T.) Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta	1875—	15 12
Hewitt's (G.) Diseases of Women, 3rd Edition	1872—	15 0
Hilles' Essentials of Physiology, 2nd Edition	1876—	6 12
Holmes' (T.) Surgery, its Principles and Practice	1875—	18 12
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum	1874—	7 12
Hull (E. C. P.) and Mair, (Dr.) European in India and Medical Guide. 2nd Ed. with additions	—	3 12
Lawson, on Eye Diseases	1869—	4 12
Leared's (Dr.) Imperfect Digestion	1875—	3 0
Lee's (H.) Lectures on Syphilis	1875—	6 4
——— Practical Pathology and Surgery, 2 vols.	1870—	12 8
Liveing (R.) on Elephantiasis Græcorum, or True Leprosy	1873—	3 0
Lyons (R. T.) on Relapsing or Famine Fevers	1872—	4 12
Macdowall's What to Wear in India	—	1 5
Macnamara on Asiatic Cholera	1870—	10 0
Macpherson's (J.) Annals of Cholera from the earliest period to the year 1817-1872	—	4 12
Medical Hints for the District		3 0
Milton's (J. L.) Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Skin	1872—	6 12
Murchison's (C.) Treatise on the continued Fevers of Great Britain, 2nd edition	1873—	15 0
——— Functional Derangements of the Liver	1874—	3 4
Murray's (J.) Observations on the Pathology and Treatment of Cholera	1874—	1 4
Nayler's (G.) Practical and Theoretical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin, 2nd edition	1874—	7 12
Nightingale's (Florence) Notes on Hospitals	1863—	9 0
Parkes' Practical Hygiene, 4th edition	—	10 0
Pereira's Materia Medica, edited by Bentley and Redwood	1874—	15 12
Pettigrew's (J. B.) Physiology of the Circulation in Plants, the Lower Animals, and Man, 150 Engravings	1874—	7 8
Pharmacographia : a History of the Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin met with in Great Britain and British India, by Flukiger and Hanbury	1874—	11 4
Porter's (Surgeon Major) Surgeon's Pocket Book	—	4 12
Practitioner (The) Volume 14, Jan. to June	1875—	6 12
Priestley on the Gravid Uterus	1860—	3 4
Quain on Diseases of the Rectum	1854—	3 0
Ramsbotham's Obstetric Medicine and Surgery	—	13 12
Roberts' Student's Guide to the Practice of Midwifery	1876—	4 0
Ross' (J.) The Graft Theory of Disease	1872—	6 12
Silver's (A.) Practical Medicine	1874—	7 12
Smiths's Lectures on Nursing	1875—	3 12
Spence's (J.) Lectures on Surgery, 2 vols.	1871—	26 4
Spender's (J. K.) Therapeutic Means for the Relief of Pain	1874—	5 8
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia, 10th edition	1874—	6 12
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——— Index of Diseases, edited by Dr. Broadbent, 2nd edition	1876—	6 12
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NOTICES.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Gearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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NOTICES.

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Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th Jan. 1876.

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JAS. DEVINE, General,
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Baroda, 13th January 1876.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. STORRAR and BUCHANAN have been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Society in place of Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL and Co.

All Cheques, remittances, or other communications are, therefore, from this date, to be addressed to Messrs. STORRAR & BUCHANAN, at the Office of the Company, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay.

By Order of the Directors.

Apollo House, 18th January, 1876.

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COMMERCIAL[redacted]

FRIDAY EVENING, 21st Jan. 1876.

Telegraphic communication with London via Teheran has been restored again and we hear of private messages of yesterday evening having been received, but we cannot learn that they given any general market information, and up to the time of writing the latest Reuter's subscription message in is only to yesterday morning.

On Wednesday, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats very dull, sales 14,000 bales, the only changes in spot quotations being a decline of 1-16d. in Fair Oomrawuttee and ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Sawginned Dharwar.

Yesterday morning's message did not give the tone of the market, but the probable sales were estimated at 12,000 bales, actual imports 51,000 bales.

From New York we have Reuter's message of the evening of the 19th instant, but that of the 18th is wanting. On the former date ready Mid-Uplands which on the 17th had advanced to 13⅛, had declined again to 13 cents per lb. Futures, April shipment, were quoted at 13⅛ cents per lb. Gold had recovered to 113; Exchange on London was still at dolrs 4·85 per £ sterling.

The receipts of Cotton at the Ports were 28,000 bales, against 15,000 in 1875, and 25,000 bales on the corresponding date in 1874; exports to Great Britian 4,000 bales, against 9,000 last year. Stocks at the Ports were 8,47,000 bales, against 8,30,000 on Friday last.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Wednesday was still dull, but nothing was said as to any change in prices.

Coffee in London was firm but unchanged in value. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was unaltered, but an advance of 5s. per ton was quoted in Cochin. Bombay Linseed has declined 6d. and Ferozpore Rapeseed 1s. per quarter.

Consols yesterday morning were at 93¾, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes 104⅜, an advance of ¼ from the previous day.

At the bidding for the Council drafts on India in London on Wednesday £400,000 were allotted to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 9d.19, and £300,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9½d. On Calcutta, tenders at 1s. 9 3/16d, received 18 per cent., and on Bombay, tenders at 1s. 9½d. per rupee, the same proportion. These rates show a decline as compared with the previous fortnightly allotment of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent., and are somewhat lower than people on this side had generally calculated upon. Moreover, the full amount of £700,000 has been allotted as compared with £600,000 only on the last occasion, and as this is generally interpreted here as an indication that Government anticipate a further fall in the value of the rupee, the effect on Sterling Exchange has been most depressing. In some quarters it was thought not unlikely that rather than make the serious loss they are now incurring on the sale of their drafts Government might decide on bringing out a loan in London and stopping the fortnightly drawings for a time, and on this hope rested the only apparent chance of a recovery in Exchange. Their present action, however, negatives this idea, and with Bar Silver at 55⅜d. per oz. and likely to fall still further, it is impossible to estimate where the decline in the value of the rupee may stop. To-day rates have been most uncertain. In the morning the Banks were offering to draw 6 months' 1s 9 19-32d. to 1s. 9⅝d, but at the close the best rate, named is 1s. 9 9/16d. and 1s. 9-3/16d. for demand There are willing buyers of private paper both ready and for future delivery for this mail at 1s. 9-9/16d. for 3 months' sight Credits and 1s. 9.19/32d. for Documents, adding 1/16d. per rupee per month forward, but there is next to nothing offering even at this level.

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business and rates are therefore nominally the same.

Government Paper is steady at:—Foure, Rs. 101⅝; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅝; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 106¼.

In the Share Market there has been only a mode rate business doing and the fluctuations in values have neither been numerous nor extensive. Bank of Bombays continue the most favourite investiment, and we quote to-day a further advance of a half per cent, the closing quotation being 41 per cent. premium. Spinning and Weaving shares are quiet. Great Easterns have advanced Rs. 15, but we quote a fall of Rs. 5 per share in Bombay United, Manockjee Petit and Goculdass Morarjee. In Press Companies there has been a rise of Rs. 15 in new Berars, Rs. 15 in the Albert Co. of Kurrachee and Rs. 55 per share in the Scinde and Punjaub Co.

Business in Cotton is still very much restricted by the absence of regular telegraphic communication with home. The bulk of the firms have only private telegrams up to the 15th instant, and in the absence of later advices, buyers hesitate to operate even at the more favourable prices now quoted. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 1,540 bales, making a total of 18,447 bales for the week, against 30,175 for the corresponding week last year and 21,859 bales in 1874. The respective totals since 1st September are 146,161 bales, against 205,853 last, and 184,785 bales for the previous year.

Freights are very dull and by steamer for Liverpool £2-5 may now be considered the current quotation. By sail there is almost nothing whatever doing, and the quotation of £2-5 per ton is quite nominal.

Piece Goods show no change of any kind. Sales are very limited, but there are no pressing sellers of ready goods and prices do not therefore give way to the extent they otherwise might.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	705
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	109
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	410

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	260 xd
...	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

00	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
700	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,090
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	175
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	700
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	900
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	895
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,070
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1025
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1010
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1025
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,140
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,155
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	725
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	850
600	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	685
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	505
,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
280	250	all	....	Coconada Press Co	50
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
852	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	1,175
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
2,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	410
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	-	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	570
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	440
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
400	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	450

* Per share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,090
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	650
500	500	300	80ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	80
1,000	5	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	25
1,990	50	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	410
—	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 15th Jany 1876.

Open 1278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	81,454	0	0
Merchandize	3,31,17[illegible]	0	0
Telegraph	589	0	0
Berths Trains	332	8	0
Total Rs.	4,13,545	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles, Total Rs.	4,75,506	6	10
Decrease Rs.	61,960	14	10

[redacted]

rived in harbour on the 20th instant from Liverpool (September 19th), with a cargo of 157 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and one hundred and nine deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

The ship Glenhaven, 1,279 tons, Captain A Foreshaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (November 24th), with a cargo of 21,201 bags sugar, 1 horse, two dogs, Mrs. Foreshaws and twenty deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jakereya Hajee Ahmed.

The B I S N Co's s s Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A Morris, Sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bussorah—Mr J Bennett. For Kurrachee—Mr R A Squire. For different ports—thirty-five deck passengers.

The B I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kurrachee, 394 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. James, Post Master General, one second class, and three hundred and ten deck passengers.

The ship Twilight, 630 tons, Captain A. Delargy, arrived in barbour on the 20th instant from Liverpool (September 13th), with a following cargo:—183 packages earthenware, 102 boxes and 29,100 bricks, 60 rolls wire nets, 154 barrels coaltar, 200 barrels pitch, 52 barrels stockhomtar, 270 tons coals 66, packages goods, 4,5?6 bars and 162 bundles iron, 12 casks weight, 3 packages colour 356 packages glassware and 150 barrels alum. The vessel is consigned to Messers. Edward Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Goa, Jan 19.
	Twilight	Delargy	Liverpool, Sept 13.
	Simla (s)	Salter	Liverpool, Sept 19.
21	Glenhaven	Foreshaw	Mauritius, Nov 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
21	Avoca (s)	Torback	Australia, &c.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rennoldo, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.			
17	Socotra (s)	Starratt	Bombay, Dec 25.
	D. of Buccleuch (s)	Law	London, Dec 1.
	Ghazeepore	Macnabb	Liverpool, Sept 21.
	Lady Cairns	Davis	Melbourne, Oct 19.
	Ballochmyle	London	Bombay, Dec 1.
	Windermere	Wright	Bombay, Dec 9.
	Niphon	Day	Akyab, Jan 10.
	Epervier	Gredy	Bourdeaux, Nov 21.

DEPARTURE.

Jany. 17 Arundel ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan			
18	Dorunda (s)	....	London
19	Bokhara (s)	....	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
17	Canara (s)	....	Bombay.
18	Doris (s)	....	Trincomallee.
19	Bokhara (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 21.

From Liverpool.

Cella s—2 casks brassware, Essoofbhoy Caderbhoy.
Macedonia s—4 cases thread, Ardeshir and Co.
Trinacria s—4 cases hardware, Rustomjee Muncherjee; 2,540 bundles hoop iron Gaddum and Co; 10 packages earthenware, Bharmull Bhima.

From London.

Lombardy s—10 rolls sheet lead, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Trinacria s—350 bundles sheet iron, Rajaram Tyebjee.
Coromandel s—150 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Precurseur s—26 cases claret, 24 cases sherry, 20 cases champagne and 15 cases corks, Sibille and Co.
Assyria s—10 cases brandy, S Sibille and Co;

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 21.

For Liverpool.

Verona—264 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee.
Cella s—241 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella; 21 bundles wool and 4 bales woollen carpets, F rbes and Co; 11 bales wool, Stearns Hobart and Co; 52 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 25 bales cotton, Rungeeldass Ambaidass; 26 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj; 30 bales wool, C N Gomes and Co; 51 bales cotton, Pirbhoy Tarrachund; 2 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Trinacria s—1,045 bags myrabollams, Remington and Co; 47 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 34 bales cotton, Ruzubally Allyruza; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 67 cases dry ginger, Wagjee Khetsee; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Chimondass Mahadewdass; 36 bales cotton, Nuthoo Luckmedass; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 250 bags myrabollams, Dwarkadass Gordhun; 300 bags myrabollams, Moty Jetha.

For London.

Timor s—23 bags coffee, Canjee Rowjee; 6 cases fishmaws Hassum Damjee; 41 cwts coir fibre, Curumsey Khetsey and Co; 25 cases gum, Peerbhoy Assur.
Deccan s—225 packages cloves and 50 bales orchilla weed, Tharia Topun.
Becleuch—100 bags myrabollams, Veerchund Hemraj.

For Trieste.

Aretusa s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 350 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 300 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Zambesi s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Marseilles.

Aretusa s—5,000 bags teelseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Batavia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 940 bags gingelly seed, Tyebjee and Co.

For Venice.

Aretusa s—50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Zambesi s—210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

Batavia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Naples.

Batavia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Calcutta.

Rajpootana s—110 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—83 bundles sumda stone and 2 cases cambay stone Futtabhoy Amejbhoy; 49 cases fishmaws and sharkfins Joomabhoy Lalljee; 97 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 27 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Meerallybhoy Dama; 60 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, and 7 cases peacock feathers, G H J Mahamed; 53 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 58 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 103 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 35½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 46 chests opium, E J Abraham; 20 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 27 chests opium, Tata and Co; 3 chests opium, Coondunmull Sarowghee; 6 bundles E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Lombardy s—10 chests opium, Soorutram Bhoyeah.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th January, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·902
Temperature of the Air	75·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	65·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·702
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	81·6
Minimum do. do	67·5
General Direction of wind	N, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	207

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 19.

Douglas, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Awdry, Lieut, Madras Royal Engineers P W D, on duty, from England.
Beckett, Captain, Bengal Genl List Infy, from furlough, from England.

January 20.

Gibb, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on sick certificate, from Mhow.
Snodgrass, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on sick leave, from Kawal Pindee.
Johnston, Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, on sick certificate, from Khasgunj.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, from Baroda

January 21.

Bayly, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—January 19.

Murray, Captain, Bombay 6th Brigade R A, on leave, to Deyrah Doon.

January 21.

Awdry, Lieut, Madras R E, P W D, on duty, to Madras.
Beckett, Captain, Bengal Genl List Infantry, to join, to Bareilly (Rawal Pindee).
Beddek, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.
Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.

HIGH COURT.—22nd January.

Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.

For Judgment.

9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M M Munshi.

Equity Side.

For further hearing as to the question of Adoption.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquin vs Khoja Allarukia Soomar,—Lynchand Tobin—Part heard.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

1192-65—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnadass Davidass and others vs Premjee Jeewan and others—Fletcher and Smith.

820 67—Balkrishna and B—Madhowjee Dayal and others vs Nurrotumdass Narrandass—Crawford and Boevey.

Long Causes.

16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cazee Bhowdeen—Shamrao Pandoorung.

5-75—A Framji—Dadameya Noormahomed vs Goolbeebee widow—K Moroji.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Liliadhur Kulliianji and others—H Bicknell.

339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchud Nemchund vs Villa Bhima and others—H Bicknell

306-74—Prescot and Winter—N Ardasir Wadia vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner

381-75—Balkrisna and B J Karadi Lingoo vs Ramchundra Mahadeo G and others

565-73—Moolji and B—Hurdas Nursingdass vs Haji Currimdeena Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin

331-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Emambai and another—Fletcher and Smith

114-74—Shapoorji and Thacurdass—Dorabji Hormusji B vs Cursetji Hormusji B—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

129-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs Navibai widow—Remington, Hore and Langley.

2-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin.

282-74—Jefferson and Payne—Anpoornabai widow vs Henry Gamble and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

439-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ambaidass Tricumdass vs Hanmutram Hurdeodass.

615-74—M M Munshi—Gunputrao Pandoorung vs Lieut Col J M Macdonald—Fletcher and Smith.

651-74—Fletcher and Smith—J M Macdonald vs Gunputrao Pandoorung—M M Munshi.

84-75—A Framji—Charles Henry Emmett vs Pallonjee Bomonjee Vania—P Cowasjee.

517-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Oodhowjee Meghjee vs Bahnookondass Abajee and others.

75-75—Balkrishna and B—Rajoo Balloo vs Ragoonath Damoodhur—In person.

188-75—P Kavasjee—Goolamally Suchoo and another vs Fazullah Cassumbhoy and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

267-75—K Morojee—Maneckiall Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Kawasjee.

[redacted]L NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m. the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 2 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 p. m., and registered at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p. m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 p.m.		7 p.m.
Monday	Jan. 24	Monday	Feb. 7
"	" 31	"	" 14

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforminations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	3 p.m.		3 p.m.
Tuesday	Jan. 25	Tuesday	Feb. 22
"	Feb. 8	"	Mar. 7

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mail.		*Supplemental Mail.*	
Monday	Feb. 14	Monday	Jan. 24
"	Mar 13	"	Feb. 21

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday	Feb. 14	Monday	April 10
"	Mar. 13	"	May. 8

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 p.m.	4-30 p.m.	3 p.m.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 noon.	12-30 p.m.	10-30 a.m.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 a.m.	5-30 a.m.	5-30 p.m. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 p.m.	7-30 p.m.	5-30 p.m.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	8-30 a.m.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KELLY—January 12th, at Peshawur, Harriett, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, R.A., and youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Arnold Wallinger.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SINGH—January 16th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Baboo Chunder Narain Singh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON—CHRISTIAN—January 14th, at Putterghut Factory Bhaugulpore, by the Rev. J. C Love Warwick, H. Johnson, Esq., C. E., to Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Christian.

DEATH.

FOWLES—January 16th, at No. 2, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Georgiana Fowles, relict of the late Mr. H. D. Fowles, Government School Master, Ghazepore.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876.

It has occurred to us that there must be a very simple explanation of the curious announcement made in a telegram from Lahore which we published on Thursday, that the Government of India has determined to make the territory of Khelat "a British division," under the charge of a Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner. For Khelat we should read in the telegram "Kohat." It is conceivable that the importance of the British frontier district of Kohat may require it to be raised to the rank of a distinct administrative division of the Punjab; but the rough-and-ready annexation of Khelat is of course one of the most improbable things in the world to have been resolved upon by the present Government of India. If we look at the effects of Lord Northbrook's frontier policy, we shall find that at every point India has recoiled from attempting to carry out the designs of Lord Mayo, who insisted that this country ought to exercise a vigorous protectorate over all the border States, from Beloochistan right round to Burma. As regards the affairs of Beloochistan, Lord Northbrook has cut the ancient connexion between that nursery of adventurous and lawless spirits and the British province of Scinde, and has transferred the control of the Scinde border from the experienced Commissioner at Kurrachee to the far-off Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. This change may be regarded as part of the general plan for reducing to a *minimum* the political authority of the Government of Bombay, which has shown itself too aggressive for the taste of the Government of India. Lord Northbrook can count on the willing aid of the Punjab officers in disregarding the traditions of the administrative school founded by General Jacob; and, to keep things quite smooth during his time, he has had recourse to his favourite expedient of recalling the Political Agent at Khelat, and not troubling himself what becomes of that State. In Afghanistan, again, he has practically ceased to hold any communication with the Ameer Shere Ali, who lately, the European newspapers assure us, received a Russian Envoy at Cabul, though he will have no English Envoy there. Our relations with Eastern Turkestan have ended in the production of the elaborate and interesting book of travels written by Sir D. Forsyth and his companions, and in the recall or expulsion of Mr. Shaw from Yarkand. No attempt whatever has been made to open Thibet, and in Burma the unfortunate mission of Sir D. Forsyth has given British prestige a rude shock. Now, it is quite possible that the abandonment as hopeless of the policy of making the Ameer of Eastern Turkestan a dependent ally of the Government of India may be a prudent measure. The difficulties of communication by the passes between Cashmere and Eastern Turkestan and by all other routes yet explored have been found to be so formidable, that India has clearly very little to gain from the alliance or to fear from the ill-will of the Ameer Yakoob Beg; while the Russians, on the other hand, by their conquest of all the territory of Western Turkistan which had remained nominally independent, have now got their immediate neighbour, the ruler of Yarkand and Kashgar, under their thumb. But, if Eastern Turkestan must be given up to England's rival in the East, so much the stronger are the reasons why the Government of India should get a tighter grip of the narrow belt of territory lying beyond the north-western frontier. If the Ameer of Yarkand has failed the Government, so much the more urgent is the need for keeping the direct control of Afghanistan and Khelat. These considerations are, however, treated by the present Viceroy as mere foolishness; and, when we stated a few months ago that Quetta would probably be occupied by British troops this cold season, the official press laughed at us for our credulity. Even Lord Lawrence never pushed the theory of masterly inactivity to the limit it has reached under the rule of Lord Northbrook.

The case of Stacpoole *v.* Mackenzie, lately decided at home, must be of interest to our military readers as exhibiting some of the evils of the confidential report system. Our London correspondent, referring to the case, says:—"The "authorities have been asked to produce the "confidential reports to the War Office affect-"ing the conduct of one of the parties in the "suit, but they refuse to give them up, and the "issue to be decided will be whether such "reports are not regarded as inviolable and "therefore beyond the direction of a civil "court. The Duke of Cambridge fears that, "if he be ordered to produce these reports in a "court of law, the result may necessitate a "new system for guiding the promotion and "selection of officers." The system we allude to is in idea very good. Nothing can be more plausible than the notion of a British Commanding Officer, to whom honour is as the breath of his nostrils, passing righteous judgment on the characters of his subordinates. There is a type of General Officer in Miss Edgeworth's tales, and in other feminine novels, which must have been in the mind of the official who devised confidential reporting. The probity of this fictional military man is something so sublime that one is at a loss to know whether to think of him with veneration as a demigod or with derision as a prig. However, it is clear that the Colonel X or General Z of the lady novelists of a bye-gone period would rather cut their throats or lose their fortunes than mete out any kind of injustice to the Subalterns they commanded; and there is something very beautiful in the thought of a military Aristides giving all credit to Ensign Smith, despite any prejudices he may entertain against that subordinate individual. For men—even the very gravest and wisest of us—have prejudices. Every one admits the truth contained in those well worn rhymes—

> I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
> The reason why I cannot tell,

and yet the confidential report system makes no allowance for the Fells of regimental life, but holds to the palpable fallacy that a Commanding Officer can be superior to other men in the matter of dislike or prejudice.

Perhaps if Colonel X or General Z were really in the flesh, and not simply fictional, the system of confidential reporting would work indifferently well; but as Generals and Colonels are only human, neither gifted, as a rule, with the wisdom of the judicial bench, nor the piety of the clergy, it may be considered that the system, being based on mere theory, works badly, if not injuriously, for many men. A Colonel, for instance, may very readily, and in all honour, justify himself for sending to Head Quarters an unfavourable report of Captain So-and-So, who behaved badly to his daughter, and declined to marry her after having gained the young lady's affections. Nevertheless, the Captain might be an exceedingly smart officer in a military sense, and the Colonel's wife and daughter might have so worked upon the commandant's feelings as to induce him, unconsciously almost, to credit his subordinate with all the wiles of the seducer of the unfortunate Miss Bailey of the ballad, when, in fact, it was his own offspring who had thrown herself at the head of the misreported one. A Commanding Officer might be of the strictly honourable and conscientious character of Miss Edgeworth's military heroes, and yet be possessed of that infirmity of noble minds, jealousy, or there is nothing inconsistent in the circumstance of his being a conscientious man and a prejudiced man together; indeed, it is often the case that the man who most prides himself on his virtue is the one who is the most bigoted. But putting prejudice or dislike, or favouritism out of the question, there still remains the stern fact that not one man perhaps in a hundred is capable of forming a correct judgment of his fellowmen. This is a quality that belongs to the very greatest men in history, and they, and they only, are possessed of it. A Cæsar, a Napoleon, or a Wellington might be able to read with eagle glance the character and capacity of a subordinate, but we are not aware that the British Army abounds to that degree with Cæsars that one of them is always found to command a regiment. It is much more often the case, we fear, that the Commanding Officer is as incapable of judging of the good points of a man as of a pig, in which case the only alternative is to throw his own likes or dislikes of an individual into the scale, and report accordingly. To reverse the illustration given above, we will suppose that Captain So-and-So is a favoured suitor for the Colonel's seventh daughter's hand. Is it possible to human nature for the Colonel to avoid drawing the Captain's picture in the most flattering oils and pigments? Especially when a favourable confidential report might obtain his daughter's husband a staff appointment. We do not by any means say that a Colonel would be guilty of giving a manifestly false character of even a probable son-in-law if the latter was a dunderhead or something of that sort; but we do mantain that favouritism, as well as prejudice, is so much a part of the confidential report system that two men—equally good officers—may have their likenesses taken by the same hand, one in *couleur de rose* and the other in Indian ink. But it is often urged in palliation of a somewhat un-British and underhand institution, that confidential reports after all carry little weight at Head Quarters. It is said that Commanders-in-Chief take them with a very considerable grain of salt, and. indeed, we should not give much for the sagacity of these great men if they acted otherwise. However, this supposition cannot much lighten the uneasiness every gentleman and man of honour must experience in knowing that his private character is being weighed and sifted by the Commanding Officer with whom he dines every day on the most familiar terms, and whose judgments, passed on other individuals in the course of ordinary conversation, are not of a nature to warrant much confidence in their impartiality. When some well-meaning man is hastily defined as an execrable psalm-singing son of a female dog, or some bibulous Adullamite as a monstrous good fellow, doubts must arise regarding the Commanding Officer's judicial acumen; nor are they likely to be allayed if the Colonel goes on the other tack, and reserves his esteem only for Plymouth brethren, or the most uncompromising Calvanists. In short, the whole business practically resolves itself into this, that the judicial power is, under this system, often vested in the hands of men quite incapable of using it discreetly; and the question is whether the useful authority it affords Commanding Officers over their subordinates is worth the price that is paid for it in the way of injustice to the latter.

If our correspondent reports the Duke of Cambridge's views correctly, His Royal Highness must be quite alive to the evils of the system, for it is said that, if he was ordered to produce confidential reports in a court of law, the result must, of necessity, be the abandonment of the whole system. People would cry out against it, and a new system for guiding the promotion and selection of officers would be needful. But we do not see the necessity of waiting until a court of law denounces an evil like this in order to remedy it. Confidential reporting should be one of the details of that military reform which is engaging the attention of the nation at present. Some light should be thrown—by a Parliamentary Commission, if nothing else—upon the manner in which these reports are elaborated and acted upon, for the public is very naturally suspicious of a system that cannot be allowed to see the light lest it should suddenly expire. It is stated that another military trial—Rintoul *v.* Shute—arising out of the Crawley case, is coming before an English Judge, and that this practice of confidential reporting is one of the principal points of issue in the suit. It is to be hoped that the Judge will call for the confidential reports connected with it, if only to bring a much vexed question to an end; for we veritably believe that, were some of the confidential reports that have been made brought under public notice, the love of fair play of the English people would not suffer a continuance of the system for another day.

REPORT OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT.—1874-75.

(Communicated.)

Mr. Pritchard's report is an able and interesting one. We have not time to go deeply into the mass of figures it contains, but would remark that the receipts and charges of former years do not quite correspond with those quoted in the General Administration Report of the Presidency. In the latter, the revenue for 1873-74 is given at Rs. 73,47,771, and the expenditure at Rs. 4,57,001, while in the report before us the revenue for the same year is shown at Rs. 72,96,138, and the expenditure at Rs. 7,51,119.

It is difficult to ascertain the *exact* cost of the Salt Department as compared with its collections. As stated by Mr. Pritchard, a portion of the charges ought, undoubtedly, to be debited against Customs and Opium Revenues, and we notice that the cost of the Abkari Department is included in the item of total charges above quoted, while the revenue of that Department (about 6 lacs) is shown separately from the salt collections. It is clear, however, that the Department is worked very cheaply. Its cost is only about 8⅜ per cent. on the revenue, while that of the Land Revenue Department would appear from the General Administration Report to be close on 17 per cent.

The revenue of the Salt Department is just treble that of the largest revenue-paying collectorate in the Presidency, and the responsibility of such a charge, and the supervision of an establishment equal in strength to about five regiments of the line, must render the office of Salt Collector anything but a sinecure. Nor are his duties confined to the production and taxation of salt. In para 98 of his report, we find Mr. Pritchard entering into an elaborate calculation of "the leasing value of a cocoanut tree," while in para 107 he reports on his expenditure on "Light houses."

We have not space to notice in detail Mr. Pritchard's remarks on the working of the new Salt Act which appears to have been introduced judiciously, and to have caused little of the hardship predicted in certain quarters. We trust that a somewhat similar Act may be passed for the protection of the Opium revenue, and we commend the subject to the attention of our august legislators as of more practical importance than unintelligible "Revenue Codes," or "Specific Relief" Bills. We must "take as read" the amount of the new "bagging system" and of the late strike in the Department. The latter was met with firmness and speedily put down.

The Collector's account of Khareghora must not be so lightly passed over. This cheerful place is somewhere "in that delightful region of the sun" where Guzerat loses itself in sandy deserts and salt marshes. The heat of the place is described as "excessive"; drinking water has to be brought "from a distance of 22 miles;" and during the hot weather "no one can get a bath or wash his clothes without a walk of 7 or 8 miles!"

Cannot this charming country retreat of Mr. Pritchard's be turned to still further account? Here is a penal settlement ready to hand, and why should not our convict population be employed there to earn the cost of their food and supervision, instead of being pampered with luxuries, and permitted to pick a little wool, or to water a few flowers as amusements to relieve the *ennui* of our district jails?

Prison life, to the majority of our convicts, means a life of indolent happiness unknown beyond the prison walls. Our philanthropic jail superintendents appear to be impressed with the idea that their one duty to their Maker, to their neighbour, and to the Bombay Government is to turn their charges out of jail a stone or two heavier than they were on entering! At Khareghora, *real* "rigorous imprisonment" might be exacted, and it would be difficult to suggest a scheme more likely to have a direct influence on our police returns and criminal calendars.

It appears that only in *one* district of this Presidency has there been any action against the salt-tax. The "statement" on page 30 of the report (the statistics of which have been supplied by the several Land Revenue Collectors), is a somewhat remarkable document. We have not space to examine it fully, but it appears more than strange that whereas in Canara the dealers realize about 70 per cent. profit on the retail sale of salt, those in Poona, Belgaum, and the Panch Mahals have actually been selling at serious loss to themselves! But this has nothing to do with Rutnagherry—the district above referred to. Strangely enough (according to the District Collector's own showing) Rutnagherry has actually profited more than any other collectorate during the last four years. The retail price of salt in 1872 was Rs. 2-14-8, and in June 1875 it was Rs. 1-14-8. Yet an "Association" has been organized to "agitate against" the system!

We have no space for more. During the last five years the revenue of the Salt Department has increased by some 25 lacs; expenditure has been reduced by a lac and a half; and in almost every district salt is cheaper than in 1871. We congratulate Mr. Pritchard on these results of his exertions.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

(From 7th to 12th January 1876.)

It is reported that the Egyptian troops which marched from Zeyla to relieve Raoof Pasha are unable to effect their object, as the Gallas are assembled in great force to oppose them and hold the country around Hurrar.

It rained heavily between Bir-Nasir and Khor Maksar, two miles from the Barrier Gate, on 8th January, the country in many places being flooded. No rain fell in Aden beyond a smart shower. The Resident visited Lahej during the past week, and remained there three days. Cultivation has largely increased during the last two years, as the Sultan now regulates and controls the flow of the river Tobun above Sheeka, which enables him to irrigate a great portion of his territory.

J. W. Schneider, Brigadier General,
Political Resident.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

23rd Jan.—Third Sunday after Epiphany.

7-30 a.m.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 281—203, 1 and 2 verses. 5-30 p.m.—Litany. 6-0 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 59,—157, part 3,—276. The Offertories will be devoted as usual.

Holy-days—25th—Conversion of St. Paul. 7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion

HARBOUR SERVICE.

Divine Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on board the Auckland.

Captains, Officers and crews of ships in the harbour are respectfully invited to attend. Chaplain—the Revd. D. J. Mackey, B. A.

[Advertisement.]

A BRIDGE OVER THE GODAVARI AT NASIK.

A bridge to connect Nasik with Panchavati is keenly desired by pilgrims and persons visiting the Godavari temples. Communication during part of the year is difficult, dangerous, and sometimes is actually stopped. The undersigned, therefore, with the approval of the Collector of Nasik, Gilbert Elliot, Esquire has established a subscription list to raise funds for a bridge across the river from a point nearly opposite the Kuppurthala fountain to Naro Shunker's temple.

2. The ghauts and temples which adorn the banks of the Godavari here were constructed by the liberality of the public at immense cost, and the proposed bridge elegantly finished would add much to what is now one of the prettiest places in India. Nasik being a place of high classic renown naturally attracts to it crowds of pilgrims and visitors every year, but as the mythological scenes, as well as most buildings of interest and architectural importance are situated in Panchavati, much hardship and inconvenience to persons crossing the river would be removed by the bridge

3. The undersigned confidently appeals to the liberality of the whole public of India and invites liberal contributions.

4. Persons subscribing sums enough to cover the expenses of one or more arches of the bridge will, if so disposed, have their names engraved on the arch stones as a memorial of their munificence.

5. All subscriptions should be sent and communications addressed to the undersigned.

6. It is intended also to build the bridge so as to render the water of the river purer than it now is.

C. M. THATTE,
Mamlatdar of Nasik.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE RIDGE OF DELHI.

(From our Special Correspondent with the Prince.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

Yesterday afternoon, after tiffin, the Prince of Wales proceeded from his Camp, accompanied by his Staff, to the famous Ridge, a spot which no Englishman, knowing its history, can look upon without a certain feeling of veneration. If the world were not altogether so enlightened as it now is, so that on the bright firmament of events it is difficult for one great deed to shine out to posterity with greater brilliance than many another one, it would possess as great a glory as poets and patriots have shed around Thermopylæ. It was on the Ridge that a handful of Englishmen managed to save the Indian Empire to England. Had it not been for the Ridge, and its noble defence, the Prince of Wales would not have had the opportunity of receiving the homage of the millions of Hindostan at the present day. It was therefore his duty to visit a spot to which he owes so much—a spot which is amply blessed by the blood of his countrymen, a spot whereon services were performed which cannot be estimated unless a man could imagine what the British Empire would be if India were torn out of its side. The Ridge at its highest point does not exceed 100 feet from the level of the plain, and I should say it is not more than a mile and a half in length. It is studded with boulders, among the irregular masses of which the studious observer has little difficulty in discovering gravestones erected rudely over the remains of some poor victim of war or disease during the struggle at the Mutiny. On the left shoulder of the Ridge, where it begins to slope down towards the Allipore Road, the flag-tower stands—a building not unlike the martello towers which are to be met with among the coast fortifications of Great Britain. There is many a shot mark upon the stones of the tower on the side which was exposed to the enemy's fire. Here it was where the Europeans found shelter who escaped from the massacre in Delhi when the Meerut mutineers first entered the city, flushed with their success at killing women and children, and burning houses, when the soldiers in the station were worshipping in Church. Here it was where many a woman dropped down from privation and disease. As a sepulchre of suffering, no Englishman should enter it with his head uncovered. Further up the Ridge, and yet one or two hundred yards from Hindoo Rao's house, stands a roofless ruin, the walls of which are pierced and battered. Large pieces of masonry lie within it, and the gaps in the wall tell where they fell from. This also was a sanctuary from the rage of the enemy. It stands now conspicuous amid the peaceful scenes around like a scarred warrior whose fighting days are over. Hindoo Rao's house, round which took place some of the severest struggles during the siege of Delhi, stands on the highest part of the Ridge. It is now used as an hospital for native soldiers. It was here where the Goorkhas, whose praises have so justly been spoken by the Prince of Wales, stood their ground throughout the siege. Round their camp-fires at night some of the older Goorkhas still love to tell their comrades how the shot and shell rained about them; how they dared not leave the building except at a run to the neighbouring well for water; and how they had to fight for their lives by day and by night, so that sleep was a luxury almost unknown. They can still tell a good story about some one of the many comrades they buried "darkly at dead of night"—some young fellow who was a sturdy climber of the Nepaul hills in his boyhood, and whose imitations of the forest animals used to make old huntsmen wonder. Passing the well, going to and from which many a man was killed or wounded, we come next to a handsome monument built on a high platform on the extreme right of the Ridge, and only about half-a-mile from the city walls. Once upon a time it was the site of one of the breaching batteries; now, it is a sad record, but one, nevertheless, of which any Englishman may feel proud, of the death of hundreds of brave fellows who fell in the service of their country. It is 110 feet high, built with eight faces, each of which contains a marble slab, and from a distance it looks not unlike the ornamented spire of some quiet English village church, although the redness of the stone rather detracts from the pleasant illusion. A spiral staircase leads to the top, from the narrow windows under the tall white marble cross of which a magnificent view may be obtained. Here, on one hand, to the side of the Ridge furthest from Delhi, is the rough ground on which many a weary and anxious day and night had to be spent by our soldiers in heat, rain, and cold, and ever and anon alarmed by some shot or shell coming over the hill and falling in their midst. Down among the trees here lies Lord Napier's Camp, and away beyond the vast plain whereon the Prince reviewed the troops on Wednesday last. Away on the left, the Jumna, like a silver thread, seaming a carpet of emerald green, lies glittering in the sunshine. And there in front over the trees, the ruined houses, and the white Mahomedan tombs, that stretch between the city walls and the Ridge, stands the great city itself—its noble Jumma Musjid, its splendid Fort, and its thousands of domes, flat-roofed dwellings, and groves of trees encircled by its vast crenellated wall like a ribbon cut into an antique shape. Surely no more beautiful view exists on earth than this from the uppermost story of the Ridge Memorial. The Persian lines on the splendid walls of the Hall of Public Audience—"If there is a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this"—might be taken down and bound round the Memorial, for a writing so appropriate to the enchanting beauty of the scenery around Delhi is not so applicable to the famous Dewan-i-Kass, now that much of its glory has departed with Nadir Shah and his following of Persian plunderers. Every point of the Memorial is deeply suggestive. One marble slab says—"In memory of the officers and soldiers, British and native, of the Delhi Field Force who were killed in action or died of wounds or disease between the 30th May and the 20th September 1857, this Memorial has been erected by the comrades who lament their loss, and by the Government they served so well." And then follow well known names—"Brigadier General John Nicholson, Commanding the 4th Infantry Brigade," and several others. Another slab contains a list of the regiments that were present during the siege of Delhi; another, the list of actions fought at or near Delhi by the Field Force from the battle of the Hindur to the evacuation of the city by the mutineers on the 20th September. Other tablets contain the list of casualties, and even at this date it may prove interesting to recapitulate a few of the principal facts regarding our losses The whole investing army numbered about 9,000 men, native and European. Of these 46 British officers were killed, and 140 wounded; 14 native officers were killed and 49 wounded; 543 British soldiers were killed and 1,426 wounded; 426 native soldiers were killed and 1,180 wounded. No tablets could be more eloquent than those which set forth these facts in detail.

The Prince inspected all the places of interest on the Ridge with deep attention. He was accompanied by Sir Henry Norman and other officers, some of whom could tell from personal experience like what the Ridge was, now so pretty and innocent-looking, when the ramparts above the Cashmere and the Moree Gates were belching forth flame and iron upon the devoted band who saved India for England in 1859, and twenty years afterwards gave the Heir to the English Throne an opportunity of enjoying himself in the finest possession in the British Empire and one of the most wonderful countries in the world. Not far from the Cashmere Gate, and therefore not far from the spot where gallant Nicholson received his death-blow, lies a pleasant churchyard. Here there is a handsome monument over the grave of the hero, and you may be sure that such a sacred spot was not omitted from the catalogue of "sights" that were pointed out to the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE PARADE GROUND.

This morning, the Prince held an inspection of the Cavalry and Artillery at present in Delhi. The sight was singularly beautiful, though much like what I have already described the scene to have been on the Grand Review Day. Afterwards, the Prince saw a number of those manly pastimes for which the Pathan and Sikh horsemen are so remarkable. I append the programme of sports, and here I may mention that when it was completed H. R. H. proceeded to his Camp and prepared himself for the journey to Lahore, which he is to undertake this evening:—

Stewards.

Major Henderson, 60th Rifles.
Captain Hartopp, 10th Hussars.
" White, 15th Hussars.
" Grant, 85th Light Infantry.
" Scott, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Honorary Secretary.

Captain Kennedy, A. D. C.

PROGRAMME.

I.—British Troops (*Mounted.*)

1 Sword *versus* Sword ...... { Commander-in-Chief's prize. 2nd prize.
2 Lance *versus* Lance ...... { Commander-in-Chief's prize. 2nd prize.
3 Sword *versus* Lance ...... { Commander-in-Chief's prize. 2nd prize.

II.—*Mounted.*

1 Tent pegging ...... 3 prizes.
2 Lime cutting ...... 2 prizes.

III.—British Troops (*All Arms*).

1 Fencing ...... { Commander-in-Chief's prize. 2nd prize.
2 Bayonet *versus* Bayonet. { Commander-in-Chief's prize. 2nd prize.
3 Single Stick ...... 2 prizes.
4 Sword *versus* Bayonet ... 2 "

IV.—*All Arms.*

1 Feats of Swordmanship (cutting lead, &c.) ...... 2 prizes.

V.—*All Arms.*

1 Flat Race, 200 yards ... 2 prizes.
2 " 440 " ... 2 "
3 " 150 " ... 2 " { For men of 15 years' service & upwards.
4 " 200 " ... 2 " For N. C. O. only.
5 Hurdle " 120 " ... 2 "
6 " 120 " ... Silver cup. For Officers only.
7 High Jump ... 2 prizes.
8 Long " ... 2 "
9 Putting Shot ... 2 "

VI.—Native Troops (*Mounted*).

1 Sword *versus* Sword ...... { Commander-in-Chief's prize. 2nd Prize.
2 Lance *versus* Lance ...... { Commander-in-Chief's prize. 2nd prize.
3 Sword *versus* Lance ...... { Commander-in-Chief's prize. 2nd prize.

VII.—*All Arms.*

1 Bayonet *versus* Bayonet. { Commander-in-Chief's prize. 2nd prize.
2 Sword *versus* Bayonet ... { Commander-in-Chief's prize. 2nd prize.
3 Short Sword and Shield.. { Commander-in-Chief's prize. 2nd prize.

Only one competitor from each regiment allowed.

VIII—Native Troops (*Mounted.*)

1 Tent pegging ...... 3 prizes.
2 Lime cutting ...... 2 prizes.
3 Feats of horsemanship ...... 2 prizes.

IX—British and Native Troops.

(*Mounted.*)

1—Tent Pegging ...... 3 Prizes.

Only one competitor allowed from each regiment or battery.

Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gave a prize for tent-pegging, open to all men belonging to European or Native Cavalry Regiments or Batteries of Artillery in camp. Not more than two men from each regiment or battery were permitted to compete.

X—For Officers Only.

1—Tent Pegging ...... Prize, a silver cup.
Horses not to be less than 14-2.

XI—Native Troops.

(*Of all Arms.*)

1 Flate race, 200 yards ...... 2 prizes.
2 Flat race, 440 yards ...... 2 prizes.
3 Hurdle race, 120 yards ...... 2 prizes.

XII—British and Native Troops.

(*Open to All*)

1 Flate race, 200 yards ...... 3 prizes.
2 Hurdle race, 120 yards ...... 3 prizes.

The above sports were open to the whole Army, and each regiment or battery had to bring its own weapons, although tent pegs and limes were provided.

The rules for the tent-pegging were:—
Spears to be quite plain. No barbs or jags allowed.
Pace to be full speed
Hit with point to count 1, taking peg less than 40 yards 2, taking peg over 40 yards 3.
Should a rider, either drop his spear or fall from his horse he is at once disqualified.
In all mounted contests, a man striking his adversary's horse at *any time*, or striking his adversary *after* "the halt" has sounded, may be disqualified, at the discretion of the judges.

THE EXTENSION OF THE TRAMWAY.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—Most of the public have heard with some surprise the announcement that the Judges of the High Court are about to protest against the contemplated extension of the tramway line past the High Court. The running of the cars cannot possibly increase the noise that now pervades that locality. Moreover, the new law buildings are progressing rapidly, and Apollo Street will soon be free of the High Court, so that there is really no sound objection to the extension of the tramway system in the direction now proposed.

CENSOR.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—As the Municipality is spending so much money just now, and to such good purpose, on the improvement of the Victoria Gardens, may I ask why the Municipal Commissioner leaves the Mussulman mosque, about which there was such a furious controversy two years ago, still unfenced off from the gardens? Mr. Pedder pledged his word to the Corporation that Mr. Cummoo Sulliemau's promise to build a wall, shutting off the mosque, and compelling its frequenters to enter the building by a road not passing through the public gardens, should be fulfilled; but no wall has yet been built. Why are Mr. Cummoo and his friends treated with so much forbearance?

Bombay, Jan. 21. ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

MR. GRAY'S LATE CONCERT.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—In reply to the letter signed "Junius" in your paper to-day, I wish to say the term *fiasco* was, I think, too sweeping a condemnation of my concert, as most of the pieces were applauded.

Although gladly conceding "our favourite baritone," the chief success of the evening, I feel it my duty to enter a protest against the abusive style adopted with respect to the gentleman who sang "the Message," which is quite contrary to anything I have been accustomed to see written concerning amateurs.

Your reviewer's remarks as to my playing I can afford to pass over, and leave the future to decide whether I am capable of presiding at the piano or not.

As for the organ, I feel driven against my will to explain that the Committee in charge have placed so high a price on its use, that, until some more favourable arrangement can be made, there is not much chance of my appearing in what even your reviewer concedes is my true capacity, viz., that of organist.—Yours, &c.

J. LOCKE GRAY.

8, Church Gate Street, 21st January.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

RAJKOTE, 19th Jan.

Palitana seems to be the hot-bed of trouble and dissension. The strife of the Thakore's men with the Shrawuks on the Shetrunja hill was too serious an event to be easily forgotten by your careful readers. The news I have now to give you is of a more serious nature. A wofully awkward *fracas* took place a week ago between the Thakore's men and his Bhayads, or cousins. The cause of the scuffle is not yet known, but it is nevertheless a fact that in the *melee* a great number of men and women were killed and many more wounded. Some of the Rajpoot women have, it is said, showed an unusual amount of courage and energy in defending their husbands on this unhappy occasion, though in doing so they have fallen victims to the rage of their cowardly opponents. The sensation in the whole of Palitana has not yet subsided. The Bhayads are much enraged and discontented, and until their grievances are completely redressed, some of them have sworn enmity with the Thakore's raj and have actually dared, in these days of peace and tranquillity, to turn out in open hostility to his authority. The Political Agent has, however, strictly warned all the Chiefs and Talookdars against harbouring any of these desperadoes.

In Wudwan, public affairs are at a stand-still. No one is yet appointed to succeed Mr. Naradbhai. During the minority of Thakore Daji Raj, a boy of great pluck and intelligence, his mother urged upon the Bombay Government to appoint Rajeshree Gunputrao Bhasker, a man in whom she had trust and confidence, as the Thakore's representative in the management of the State. The antecedents of Mr. Gunputrao are not known, but as far as my information goes he is a man of good breeding, tact, and experience. He is also believed to possess a good knowledge of English.

Mr. Chester Macnaghten, Principal of the Rajkoomar College, is going for the benefit of his health on eight months' furlough to England, in the beginning of April next. In his absence Mr. M. A. Turkhud, Vice-Principal, will probably act for him. Mr. Macnaghten, it must be said, is not only popular with the Rajkoomars under his tutorial care, but with the whole of the Kattywar public. His urbanity, as well as his extremely good disposition, has endeared him to every one with whom he has come in contact. Thakore Juswunt Singhjee, of Limree, intends to accompany him to England. The young Thakore, though he has not attained his political majority, has already much of the prudence and sagacity of a grown-up man. He cannot certainly find a better companion and guardian than Mr. Macnaghten.

It is generally understood that for political convenience Babariawad, a Mahomedan State, enjoying second class jurisdiction, in the south of Kattywar, will be transferred from the present Chief to the British, and that country of equal area, and perhaps yielding equal revenue, will be given him in exchange, near Junjeera. For the ruler of Junjeera and of Babariawad is the same. This will be a fair exchange. Whether the Hubshee has consented to this arrangement or not has not yet transpired. The State is very fertile. Its capital town, Jafferabad, is the largest seaport in the Peninsula of Kattywar. The State was originally founded some centuries ago by the great Seedhee of Junjeera who was a distinguished naval officer of the Moguls. The Hubshee of Jafferabad and Junjeera pays no tribute to anybody.

TERAI HATS.—Just received per S.S. DECCAN a large supply of Drab Terai Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen. Watson and Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, 19TH JAN.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday it was resolved to give general support to Count Andrassy's Note. All questions of detail were reserved for further consideration.

MR. POPE HENNESY.

To-day's *Gazette* contains the announcement that Mr. John Pope Hennesy, C. M. G., has been appointed Governor of Barbados.

EARL LYTTON.

Earl Lytton has arrived in London from Lisbon.

THE MAILS.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 20th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, 19TH JAN.

Amongst the Senatorial Delegates there is a majority of Conservatives in the rural districts; in the towns, however, the Republican element is predominant.

PROHIBITION OF AN ELECTORAL BANQUET.

An electoral banquet at Marseilles has been prohibited, at which M. Gambetta intended speaking.

LORD NAPIER.

LONDON, 20TH JAN.

Lord Napier of Magdala has been appointed the new Governor of Gibraltar.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19TH JAN.

The Turks sustained a severe defeat yesterday near Trabenje. In the engagement with the Insurgents 300 were killed and many wounded.

DESTRUCTION OF KOTHA LAMA.

PENANG 21ST JAN.

The village of Kotha Lama, left bank, Perak river, has been attacked by the Artillery and Rockets from the right bank. The Malays fled and our troops destroyed the village. There were no casualties on our side.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 21ST JAN.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s S. S. Teheran, with the English Mails of 7th instant, left for Bombay at 10½ P. M. yesterday.

The Australia, for Galle and Calcutta, left at 4 A. M. to-day.

H. M. Ships Briton and Teazer, with Brigadier General Schneider, have sailed under secret orders. Their destination is supposed to be Massowah.

LONDON, 19TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollers........................ 4 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Bar Silver................................ 55¾

Departure—Golden Horn.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 21ST JAN., 10-30 A.M.

H. M. S. Tenasserim, sailed for Rangoon.

TRINCOMALIE, 21ST JAN., 11-10 A. M.

H. M. S. Doris sailed for Bombay yesterday evening.

GALLE, 21ST JAN., 11-30 A. M.

H. M.'s Steamers Narcissus, Immortalite and Topaze sailed for Bombay last evening.

IT is reported that small-pox has assumed quite an epidemic form at Tanna, both in the regiment and the civil population.

WE believe that Mr. Daniel, C. S., will be appointed to act as Judge at Tanna, during the absence of Mr. Coghlan on three months' privilege leave.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Ceylon Times* from London, Jan 13th, announces that Sir G. C. Anderson, the late Attorney General of the Bahamas, has been appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon and has sailed for Ceylon.

IT was stated by the Allahabad-paper a few days ago that Mr. Rivaz, who had been appointed Superintendent of the Kapurthulla State was a nephew of the Lieutenant Governor. *Indian Public Opinion* says he is not in any way related Sir H. Davies, but is nephew to Sir R. Montgomery, a former Lieutenant Governor.

FROM the accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first half of the current financial year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the total value of imports, excluding treasure, was Rs. 17,68,43,082, as against Rs. 16,59,48,098, and that of exports Rs. 29,21,62,866, as against Rs. 27,54,97,903. The total value of treasure imported was Rs. 3,05,53,342, as against Rs. 3 99,90,003, and of treasure exported Rs. 88,45,521, as against Rs. 81,51,662. The gross amount of import duty collected, including salt duty, was Rs. 2,17,67,875, as against Rs. 2,14,86,539, and of export duty collected Rs. 35,78,687, as against Rs. 25,46,189. The number of vessels entered, exclusive of the coasting trade, was 1,571, carrying 839,465 tons, as against 1,550 carrying 722,641 tons, and of vessels cleared 2,482, carrying 1,355,055 tons, as against 2,408 carrying 1,104,276 tons.

THE Lahore paper contains the following account of a most lamentable accident which took place on Saturday last on the Mean Meer road when a little boy of four years of age, the son of Captain Bailey, 11th Foot, Adjutant of the Lahore Volunteers, was killed. It appears the child was riding a horse attended by a syce and a servant. While passing down the Mean Meer road the horse took fright and broke away from the syce, unseating the child riding it, who fell, but was unable to disengage its foot from the stirrup. The poor boy was, therefore, dragged right down the Mean Meer road, as far as the turning to Moozung up which the horse ran, dragging the child with it. It then jumped two compound walls, and was finally stopped in one of the gardens in the neighbourhood of Major Trail's and Dr. Calthrop's house. Much sympathy is felt by the public for Captain and Mrs. Bailey in their sad bereavement.

IT is rumoured in quarters likely to be well-informed, the *Indian Daily News* affirms, that there will be, sooner or later, considerable changes in the Pay Department. There are at present three Pay Offices in the Bengal Presidency, *viz.*, one at Calcutta for Lower Bengal, the second at Allahabad for the N. W. Provinces, and the third at Rawul Pindee for the troops in the Punjaub and its dependencies, while there is only one Pay Office in each of the sister presidencies. It is now proposed to abolish at least one of the three Pay Offices, and to retain two of them, in consideration of the larger strength of the troops at this Presidency, as compared to that in Bombay or Madras. Speculations are rife as to which of the three Pay Offices in the Bengal Presidency is to be abolished; rumour, however, has it, that the Pay Establishment at Allahabad is likely to be done away with, and that the work thereof is to be distributed proportionately between the Rawul Pindee and the Presidency Pay Offices.

AN official notice has been published that the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp at Agra on Wednesday, the 26th instant. The Agra paper of the 19th instant gives the following movement of troops to Agra on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales:—100 Sabres, 10th Hussars, arrived yesterday. They leave for Gwalior probably to-day. 100 Sabres, 10th Hussars, will arrive on the 20th instant and will remain until the Prince's visit has terminated. The 8th Regiment, N. I., will arrive on the 21st instant, and will be stationed here in order of relief. The 15th Bengal Cavalry will arrive on the 24th, and leave for Morar when the Prince's visit has terminated. The Band, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, will arrive at Agra on the 23rd instant and leave on the termination of the Prince's visit. A 19th Royal Artillery will arrive on the 24th instant, and will be stationed here.

THE Madras Government have received a copy of the following letter from Colonel H. K. Burne, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Account's, dated Fort William, 4th January:—I am directed to acquaint you that a question having arisen as to the pay to be drawn during six months' special leave in India on private affairs in the case of a military officer who had previously applied to resign his civil appointment, but was not permitted to do so because no military employment was available for him, the Government of India in the Financial Department has decided that the military pay of the officer's rank shall be specially allowed in such cases, the difference between that sum and the allowance claimable under the Civil Leave Rules being paid in the Military Department. It is, however, to be distinctly understood that no military officer in civil employ can obtain leave or pay under Chapter II. of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, which applies only to officers in military employ, except in such cases as the foregoing, and then only with the express sanction of the Civil Department under which the officer is so employed.

As the proper storage of combustible materials is at the present moment a matter of public interest in Bombay, the following paragraph from the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the dangers of petroleum will doubtless be read with interest:—

The catastrophe consequent upon an ordinary accident in the use of petroleum for the purposes of artificial light on board the Goliath training-ship naturally suggests serious misgivings as to the employment of that treacherous material. The vessel was under the management of local poor-law officials, and the first question that arises is, is it the practice for those officers, when in charge of workhouses, infirmaries, or pauper schools, to adopt the same means of illumination? The horrors of a workhouse filled with the old, the sick, the imbecile, and very young children, such as constitute the usual residents of such an establishment, set on fire by a similar and by no means uncommon accident to a similar agent, are terrible to contemplate. The cheapness and illuminative power of mineral oil are a great temptation to its use. Improvements in lamps for burning it are carrying it into use far beyond the dwellings and the shops of the poor. To disguise its real nature a variety of fine names are given to the product of the oil wells refined up to different degrees of purity. The primary danger of the unrefined or imperfectly refined sorts of oil—that of giving off a highly inflammable gas at a low tempeature—can be avoided by the manufacturer; but nothing, we believe, has been done, or possibly can be done, to prevent rock oil, under any of its aliases, when spilled in contact with flame, causing an inextinguishable fire so long as a particle of it remains unburned. A barrel of gunpowder is not a more dangerous piece of furniture in a room than a petroleum lamp, under whatever designation it obtained its entrance. It therefore behoves the poor-law and other authorities under whose supervision large numbers of the poor and the afflicted are assembled beneath the same roof to look well to their lamps and more especially to what they burn in them

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THE *Englishman* publishes the following decision of the Government of India in the case of Dr. Beatson, Civil Surgeon of Nagpore:—It is doubtless within the recollection of most of our readers that a report was some time since submitted to the Government of India by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, recommending the removal from his appointment of Dr. Beatson, the Civil Surgeon of Nagpore. The ostensible grounds of the recommendation were not, we believe, made public; but it was freely rumoured at the time that private motives had been allowed to operate to Dr. Beatson's disadvantage, and that unpopularity with a certain section of the Civilian residents of Nagpore was at the real root of the recommendation, or, at all events, of the representations which led to it. Knowing how popular Dr. Beatson had been elsewhere, we must admit that we found some difficulty in accepting this view of the matter, though it was to some extent corroborated by a counter-petition got up in Dr. Beatson's favour by another section of the population.

The final orders of the Government of India passed on the 16th November last, completely exonerated Dr. Beatson from the excessive censure passed upon him by the Chief Commissioner, characterising the explanation furnished by him of the circumstances that led to it, as satisfactory, and adding that, even if a certain amount of neglect in the single instance brought to notice could be regarded as proved, it would not afford sufficient ground for depriving him of his appointment.

THERE are more ways than one of getting out of a difficulty, but the oddest of all is that of the Baboo, who used such insolent expressions about the late Gaekwar's case, who tells the public that the portion of his lecture which contained that objectionable passage was not read. The following letter appears in the *Englishman* on this matter:—

With reference to the letters that appeared in the columns of your esteemed journal regarding certain sentiments said to have been delivered by me at a public meeting, I beg to state that no such sentiments were uttered by me. I distinctly remember that I deliberately *avoided giving expression to any sentiment at all resembling that which is contained in the passage* quoted by your correspondent "Y"—a fact which Sir Douglas Forsyth himself has acknowledged in his letter to you of the 15th instant. It is a most unfortunate circumstance that, owing to some oversight, matters crept into the report which I should have considered my bounden duty to eliminate altogether, I beg to reiterate my statement that I never uttered, nor intended should form part of my address, sentiments which I don't at all approve.

Regarding Sir Douglas Forsyth's letter, I beg to apologise to him for this very unhappy accident, and trust he will be satisfied that nothing was further from my thoughts than to give him or anybody else the slightest cause of offence.

GOSTO BEHARY MULLICK,

Calcutta, January 15, 1876.

On the above letter the *Englishman* remarks as under:—It is not quite clear from the letter of our correspondent Gosto Behary Mullick, to whose mistake he attributes the appearance in our columns, as part of his lecture on the Prince of Wales, of sentiments of which he does not approve,—to our, or his own, or somebody else's. The Report, as printed by us, was received from the Honorary Secretary to the Club, who, we have reason to believe, received it from the lecturer. There can be little doubt that the lecturer did not utter, at the meeting, the sentiments to which he refers; and it may be that he did not intend them to form part of his address. But the question must still remain, how he came to write sentiments of which "he did not at all approve."

THE following observations on the Public Worship Regulation Act are taken from the *Times* of Dec. 28th:—"The first case under the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, will be heard before the Dean of the Arches early in January next. It may be desirable to point out some of the differences in procedure which are now introduced in our Ecclesiastical Courts at the same time that changes are being made in the Civil Courts. Lord Penzance, nominated by the two Archbishops conjointly to his two offices of Dean of the Arches Court of Canterbury and Official Principal of the Chancery Court of York, has, in virtue of Her Majesty's approval of his appointment, the full powers of a Judge of a Court of Record, and may require and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and the production of evidence, books or writings in the like manner as a Judge of one of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity. Alleged violations of the Law of the Church brought before the Dean of the Arches, with consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, will not hereafter, as formerly, be treated as offences punishable in themselves. Proceedings under this Act will be of the nature of applications to the Archbishop's Court to lay down the law and to issue a monition enforcing obedience in future, so that no punishment can be incurred under the new procedure till the person accused has been proved to have violated a monition from the Archbishop's Court calling upon him to obey the Law of the Church. If an appeal to the Queen in Council is lodged against the decision of the Dean of Arches, it is left to the discretion of the Dean to decide whether the monition issued from the Archbishop's Court be at once enforced, or suspended till the appeal is heard. Obedience to such monition may be enforced by an order from the Archbishop's Court, inhibiting the incumbent who is admonished from performing any service in the Church, and the Bishop of the Diocese is to provide that the services be duly performed by another clergyman whose salary is to be recovered by sequestration of the benefice. A failure to comply with the monition of the Archbishop's Court is, after a certain time, to render the benefice vacant."

THE *Pioneer*:—Mr R. B. Shaw, who was "deputed as officer on special duty at Kashgar," to quote the *Gazette*—not posted there as permanent Resident, as we have seen stated, his substantive appointment at Leh being still open —is now in Calcutta, waiting orders. We presume that it will soon have to be determined whether the option given the Indian Government in terms of Sir Douglas Forsyth's treaty, to maintain an Agency at Kashgar continuously, will be availed of or not; and if decided in the affirmative whether the incumbent shall be European or native. The Ameer's private opinion of the position may not impossibly be that his best friends, the British, are in view of Russian jealousies, about his worst enemies. Nevertheless, he has been judicious enough to dissemble his dislike, and notwithstanding some idle talk about Mr. Shaw being bowed out of Yarkund, he was treated with the greatest considerations to the last; Yakoob Beg absolutely delaying to facilitate our Agent's departure until assured by means of an independent reference to India, that his leaving was the wish of its Government. To this it may be added that a European representative of Mr. Russel's Trading Company is at this moment in Kashgar an object, according to late advices of the most friendly attention on the part of its hospitable ruler. Now, we think that to abandon altogether the idea of an Agency would be to stamp our past negociation with an air of imbecility: to re-establish it with a native representative substituted for a European to deprive it of half its prestige. That Mr. Shaw happens to be a man of brains and resources such as peculiarly fit him for the post, is only an accident. For unless it can be anyhow argued that we are free to manifest less concern for the fate of a British representative in the case of a native than of an Englishman, there is abundant reason why an Englishman should be sent. Our non-intervention in the Ameer's political difficulties is an accepted and a necessary doctrine; but those difficulties are certainly not of a character to overtake him without such warning as would leave ample time for the recall of our Resident. Indeed, for the moment Yakoob Beg's horizon is tolerably clear. His more than resonable concessions to the Russians have deprived them of all present pretext for further bullying, whilst the Chinese have their hands full in another direction.

THE special correspondent of the *Times*, writing "at sea" Nov. 29th, writes as follows about the presents made and received during the Prince's visit to Bombay:—"I must leave, indeed I have left it, to the telegraphic despatches sent daily, and to the Bombay papers to record much of what has occurred during His Royal Highness's tour so far, but as some misunderstanding seems to exist in reference to the question of presents, let me at once assure susceptible people at home that the presents given by the Prince have been of a very solid and substantial nature. It would not be possible to institute standards of value and to measure what the Prince has received by what he has given. It is quite certain that the gifts would have been much more costly but for the restrictions placed on the chiefs, and it is also certain that they would have been of much greater value if they had been the ordinary offerings to the Viceroy made on the occasion of a grand tour. In the latter case the presents would have been placed in the Toshe Khana and sold, and the chiefs would have received presents on the public account. In the Prince of Wales's case, the value of the presents has been, I may say, settled by the political officer. The consequence is that there have been amiable evasions, and that presents have been assessed at a sum below their value. Who can say, for instance, what is the worth of the sword of Sivajee—a Genoese blade, not very richly mounted, but of immense historical interest to the Mahrattas? Then, again, there are presents which would not at all realize in the market the prices set upon them. There, however, are exceptions. In the returns he has made the Prince has sought, as far as possible, to establish a proximate value, but his resources are not boundless, and the sum which has been voted does not permit indifference in a matter of the kind. Apart from return presents to Indian chiefs, the Prince of Wales has given at Cairo, for instance, less than would be given by the Khedive, perhaps, to those who were attached to his person in London, but yet appreciable amounts in money and in presents. Moreover, at every place in India where the Prince of Wales is a visitor it is necessary to attach officers, civil and military, to his suite, for his service, and it is his princely custom to give on leaving some mark of his sense of their services. A foreign prince could give a decoration, which would cost but little. The Prince of Wales must give a pin, a ring, a snuff box, or some present which costs a good deal. In some cases it was necessary to refuse presents of great value because they were offered by private persons anxious to express their gratification at the Prince's visit. As to other disappointments, it is not now necessary to speak of them. For some time to come there will be soreness of spirit to trouble sections of the community at Bombay. The invitations and non-invitations will produce these small troubles."

REFERRING to the opening of the Chenab Bridge, the *Pioneer* writes as follows:—"Next Saturday, when the Prince of Wales is on his way back to Lahore after his trip to Jummoo, he will open the railway bridge across the Chenab, at Wazirabad, on the Northern Punjab State Railway. The ceremony will be commemorative of more than the Prince may be aware of, unless he is very diligently coached by his local guides. Public events slip out of memory so fast that already hundreds of passengers will be travelling over the first section of the new line, without ever having heard how narrowly the whole undertaking escaped a miscarriage which would have made it a mere toy of the Public Works Department, useless to the great interests in connection with this country, which the Prince of Wales represents. If the battle of the gauges had been won by the narrow-minded party, the great military highway to Peshawur would have stopped short in future at Lahore. Considering that among the records of the long controversy may he found testimony from the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that if the railway were continued from Lahore on the narrow gauge, he would rather march an army thence to the frontier than re-ship it, with its guns and stores, in the narrow gauge carriages,—and considering that the main purpose of the projected line was confessedly political, it must be difficult for people who are new to the question to understand how the narrow-gauge advocates ever had a chance of carrying the day. But no important public undertaking ever survived a catastrophe with so little life to spare as the uniform-gauge railway of the Punjab. We should be curious to know if the Prince of Wales has ever heard of the man to whom this victory of common sense, for the public interest, and for the Government His Royal Highness will one day head, is due. Mr. Lee Smith is the man who fought the battle out with a resolute determination that has never received either reward or official acknowledgment; and even if his name should be overlooked by address writers and speech-makers at Chenab, it shall not, at all events, go altogether forgotten on the occasion of the approaching ceremony, if these few inadequate lines can avert that result. To go over the history of Mr. Smith's seige of the India Office, to trace the incidents of his long struggle with the Duke of Argyll's apathy, and the numberless small jealousies in his way, would perhaps weary the reader; but we have had a great deal to say in former times on the broad and narrow controversy, and we will now add, at least, one more sentence. The bridge over the Chenab is to be honored by bearing for the future a name which sums up all claims to loyalty and devotion in British hearts; but if the Punjab public grow tired of the somewhat cumbrous desigcation of the line which crosses the Alexandra bridge, they cannot do better than show their appreciation of its past history, and redeem to some extent a sin of omission on the part of the Government, by christening it Lee Smith's Railway.

BOMBAY.

ASSAULT.—One Suddoo Bowanee and another were yesterday fined Rs. 3 each by Mr. P. Ryan, for assaulting one Gunnoo Vittoo.

MESSRS. RAGHUNATH NARAYAN KHOTE AND SHANTARAM NARAYEN, who had proceeded on a tour to Calcutta, Benares, and other places in Upper India, returned to Bombay on Thursday last.

THEFT OF PORT TRUST PROPERTY.—A Hindoo, named Dhondoo Vittoo, was yesterday sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. P. Ryan, for stealing three pieces of iron, the property of the Port Trust.

A MISSING BOY.—A Hindoo residing in Syed Abdool Raymon Street has reported to the Police that his son, aged eleven years, left home on Thursday noon for the Bhendy Bazaar, and has not been seen or heard of since. Enquiries are being made by the Police.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns that the amateurs of the Zoroastrian Theatrical Club reproduce to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, their new play entitled "Jalam Jore," which they have successfully performed on several previous occasions.

ABSCONDED.—Mariam, woman, residing at Bengalpoora, has reported to the Police that one Noor Mahomed, in whose keeping she had been for nine years, absconded on Thursday, taking with him ornaments of the value of Rs. 600, and Rs. 400 in cash, the property of the complainant. Enquiries are being made by the Police for the accused.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at Oomercarry on view of the body of a Hindoo, name unknown, and was adjourned for further enquiry till yesterday, when upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

ACTING DEPUTY REGISTRAR.—Mr. N. W. Oliver, who has been appointed to act for Mr. L. A. Watkins as Deputy Registrar of the High Court, assumed charge of his duties yesterday. Mr. Watkins leaves for England to-day on six months' leave of absence. It is stated that Mr. Charles Turner, barrister-at-law, will act for Mr. G. H. Farran, Deputy Registrar, who has applied for a month's leave.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of H.M.'s 20th Regiment N. I. will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening, at 5.30 p. m:—

Quadrille	Flotte Burache	Suppe.
Overture	Nozze di Figaro	Mozart.
Valse	Song of Songs	Coote.
Selection	Reminiscences of Auber	Godfrey.
Galop	Strohfiedel	Harohenroder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—A Mahomedan, named Cadoo Ebrahim, living at New Memon Wada, has reported to the Police that a man named Abboo took his neppew (a child) towards the Old Memon Wada, and there he abstracted from the child's person a gold ornament valued Rs. 12, and placed a brass one in its stead, and absconded, making the child over to a friend of the complainant. A search is being made for the accused.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Robert Burns, who was recently sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction, for neglecting to return to the Government Workhouse, on the expiration of his leave of absence, was yesterday, on the expiration of the term of imprisonment, placed before the same Magistrate, charged as a vagrant, and was ordered to be sent back to the Government Workhouse.

THEFTS.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan:—A Goanese, named A.P. DeMello, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail, for stealing a coat belonging to Bhicknu Soobana.—Balloo Narayen, for stealing a flower pot and a rose plant, the property of Mr. Holland, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Unmunta Bapoo, for stealing a pair of shoes belonging to Gunnoo Babajee, was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.—A woman, named Gungee, was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail for stealing two pieces of a headdress, the property of Aboo Oomer.—Rama Nanoo, for stealing an iron chair, the property of Government, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—A boatman, named Serkoodeen Shaik Dawood, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail for stealing a case of wine, the property of Messrs. Cooper and Co.

THE THEATRICALS ON BOARD THE P. AND O. S. S PESHAWUR.—We understand that the passengers on board the P. and O. s. s. Peshawur which arrived on Wednesday night last, numbering about 60, were much amused on Monday, the 17th instant, by a theatrical performance, under the patronage of the captain of the ship, Captain C. A. White, of a laughable farce called "The day after the Wedding," concluding with the singing of several songs. The affair seems to have been arranged by the storekeeper, Mr. J. K. Brown who, with the services of four of the stewards of the vessel, took the different characters and relieved the dullness of the voyage by their creditable desire to show that there was abundance of good life in the P. and O. Company's servants, and that they were anxious to do what they could to make a voyage in the fine ship Peshawur as agreeable as possible. Nor were their attempts unsuccessful. The evening's amusement terminated with the singing of a few comic songs, after one of which, sung by the storekeeper, a cry of *encore* was raised, and the song of "the P. and O. boys" was followed by "the Olden Times." Usually the passengers get up among themselves these small theatrical entertainments on board the P. and O. ships, but this time the company's servants on board the ship have done their best to make a voyage in a P. and O. steamer less monotonous than usual; whilst the event serves to arouse the memories of the faithful old P. and O. Company whom, with all its faults, we still must love.

AN EXECUTION.—The sanction of the High Court having been received for the execution of the Burmess life convict, who had made a murderous assault on a convict warder in the Yerowda Jail, the sentence is to be carried out in the precincts of the Jail, on Monday morning, the 31st of January.—*Deccan Herald.*

CHIEF CONSTABLE.—A clerk of the Poona Office of the District Superintendent of Police has just been nominated chief constable. He has gone down the Sholapore line to Pomalwadee to do some urgent police business in that quarter. He is very lucky to have so soon an opportunity of distinguishing himself.—*Ibid.*

THE RESIDENCE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The house No. 12, Civil Lines, is getting thoroughly put in order against His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's arrival from the Southern Mahratta Country. There are several out-houses and picket sheds going up in the compound, while all the old out-houses have been thoroughly repaired and re-roofed. Sepoys are now on guard, and everything speaks of a speedy return of the Commander-in-Chief. The house formerly occupied by Mr. Cordeaux and Mr. Crowe, C. S., is to be the residence of Major Justice, and the new building, close by is to be the office of the Military Secretary. It will make as splendid a residence for the Commander-in-Chief of the present, as it did for the Chiefs of the past years.—*Id.*

DEPARTURE OF LORD MARK KERR ON TOUR.—Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, proceeded on Wednesday last by the 8-30 (local time) train, on a tour of inspection to Malligaum, &c. His Lordship would have to wait at Callian about six hours. It is a pity that the last train from Poona is not despatched half an hour earlier, in order to catch the Calcutta train which leaves Bombay at 5 P. M. It could not make much difference to travellers proceeding to Bombay, while it would be a great boon to those who have to go on to the Central Provinces, the North-West and Calcutta. Our esteemed Traffic Manager would confer a great boon on travellers in the above directions by altering, by half an hour, the time of the departure of the last train from Poona.—*Ibid*

TRANSFERS OF RAILWAY OFFICERS.—We have said that we are glad to see Mr. Middleton in this quarter again; but we are sorry that the recent curtailments in the Traffic Department necessitate the transfer of Mr. Maurice to Munmar, and that he leaves this station to morrow for his new post. Mr. Middleton as senior having received charge of the large district from Nandgaum to Decksal, Mr. Maurice goes to Mr. Swan's division, as Mr. Swan has taken charge of the head office at Bombay from Mr. Keilly, who left for England on Monday last. The post of Munmar is a very important one and we are sure that Mr. Maurice will distinguish himself in it as he has done at Poona through all the changes and increase of work that have fallen upon him in connection with the opening of the Hyderabad State Railway. We in Poona have always been singularly well off during Mr. Maurice's tenure of office, and we cannot but regret his departure from amongst us. We heartily wish him God-speed wherever he goes, and we hope he will ere long return to us in the course of promotion as Mr. Middleton has done.—*Id.*

THE PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING AT THE TOWN HALL BY A LADY PRESTIDIGITATOR.

WE would draw public attention to the advertisement in another column of the performance at the Town Hall this evening by Madame Schulz, the celebrated lady Prestidigitator, daughter of the famous Prestidigitator, the Cavalier Bartholomeus Bosco. Madame Schulz will perform some very remarkable tricks of legerdemain, supplying very varied and extraordinary amusements. The programme is quite voluminous in extent and Bombay for once may expect to be astonished as well as pleased.

A MARATHI AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE RIGVEDA.

THE proprietor of the *Indu Prakash*, Mr. Krishna Parashramthasir, announces that he intends to publish as a monthly series, each issue containing 64 pages, a Marathi and an English translation of the Rigveda. The Rigveda being the first and chief of the four Vedas has been taken up first, and if sufficient encouragement be given the translation of the remaining three will follow. This undertaking is very praiseworthy, and it requires great labour and much patience. These very ancient works are only now beginning to excite interest beyond the circle of the very small number of scholars who are sufficiently acquainted with the Sanskrit language or with the principal vernacular languages of the present day in India to appreciate the Vedas as being perhaps the oldest literature in the world. The form in which the translation of the Rigveda is to appear is likely to satisfy scholars as well as those who are only able to read the English translation, and the effort the proprietor of the *Indu Prakash* is making is worthy of success. We are not told by whom the translation into either Marathi or English is to be done, and the specimen sent us is hardly long enough to allow a very confident opinion to be formed on its merits.

THE BAND CONVEYANCE FUND.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of three further sums amounting to fifteen rupees from Little Jesuit, Bacchus and F. Fischer. The total we have collected now amounts to Rs. 110, and we are glad to be able to announce that all the money required from the European portion of the community has been subscribed. The appeal has now to be made to the native residents who attend the bandstand in larger numbers than Europeans do, and who derive a very great deal of amusement from their visits to the bandstands. Several native gentlemen have already subscribed, and we give below the names of nine Parsee gentlemen who sent us their subscriptions yesterday; no doubt many more will be ready to do the same as soon as the matter is brought to their notice:—

Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq.	Rs. 5
Homejee Cursetjee Dadysett, Esq.	5
Dady Manockjee Limjee, Esq.	5
Shapoorjee Jeevajee, Esq.	5
Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Esq.	5
Dady Nusserwanjee Dadysett, Esq	5
Hormusjee Ardasir Suntook, Esq	5
Dorabjee Cursetjee, Esq.	5
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.	5

In addition to the above the following are the names of the native gentlemen who have also subscribed towards the Band Conveyance Fund:—

Hon. Mahomed Ally Rogay	5
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq	5
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee. Esq.	5
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq	5
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq	5
Dinshaw Jamsetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.	5
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq, C.S I	5
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	5

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 12th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee and Hyderabad.—No change.

Shikarpur.—River risen. Fever, coughs, and colds prevalent. Cattle-disease throughout district. Crops healthy except Muttar, which has been attacked at Larkana Taluka by insects. Weather colder.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops progressing favourably. Season unhealthy.

Ahmedabad.—Crops progressing favourably.

Kaira.—Rabi crops and cotton thriving.

Surat.—Cotton and rabi crops good. Cholera cases in Bulsar Taluka 10, deaths 6.

Broach.—Crops good. Fever continues. Weather slightly cold.

Khandesh.—Rabi crops healthy. American cotton forms 75 per cent of the crop in five talukas. Fever prevalent.

Nasik.—Rabi crops middling. Fever and ague prevalent.

Tanna.—Rabi crops thriving. Prospects fair. Public health generally fair.

Poona.—Standing rabi crops generally doing well, but in some places one fall of rain is wanted.

Ahmednagar and Sholapur.—No change.

Satara.—Rabi crops good except in Wai, Tasgaon, and Walwa, where they are middling.

Belgaum.—Rabi crops good. Cotton middling.

Dharwar.—Public health favourable except in Hangal Taluka.

Kanara.—Second crop cultivation nearly finished along the coast. Cholera in Honawar and Yellapur; 14 cases, 9 deaths.

Kaladgi.—No change. 10 deaths from cholera.

Rajkot.—Weather cold. Rabi crops as before. Fever and cough prevalent in Rajkot and Nagar Talukas.

Wadhwan—Weather cool. Crops good. Cholera at Katuda; cases 3, death 1.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 10th instant). Public health good. Cattle-disease in Alibag Taluka.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 4th instant). Crops fair. Cholera slightly prevails in Ratnagiri Taluka.

General Remarks.—Cholera still hanging about in Southern Mahratta Country. Much fever in Sind, Khandesh and Nasik. General prospect of rabi crops good.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—VALENTINES sent by the Mail leaving Bombay the 17th January via Southampton, 24th January via Brindisi will reach England by the 14th February. A CHOICE and VARIED ASSORTMENT can be had at WATSON and COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—21ST JANUARY.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND SIR CHARLES SARGENT)

A SPECULATIVE APPEAL.

SOOMAR AHMED AND OTHERS V. HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB.

This was an appeal from certain variations made by Mr. Justice Bayley in the order of Mr. Fox, Commissioner, to whom the case was referred for report. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the appellants. Mr. Latham, with the Advocate General and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Inverarity began to state the appellant's case, when

The Chief Justice remarked that the necessary papers were not placed in the paper-books placed in their Lordships' hands, and that this was a serious omission.

Mr. Inverarity, after speaking to the managing clerk of the appellant's solicitors, said he confessed the right papers ought to have been furnished on the paper-books, and that his clients' solicitors were to blame; but he submitted they had an excuse for the omission in this, that the circumstances under which they came before the Appeal Court were peculiar. He believed this was the first case of the kind that had come before the court.

The Chief Justice said that was not so, and mentioned a similar case in which all the papers were properly furnished.

Mr. Latham mentioned another similar case in which all the papers had been furnished.

The Chief Justice said the omission was so serious that their Lordships could not proceed with the case; there was not a scrap of any important paper before their Lordships; and the question now was whether the appeal should be dismissed or the appellant should be made to pay the costs of the day.

Mr. Inverarity read a letter in which the appellant's solicitors had applied for a copy of the Master's report and of Mr. Justice Bayley's notes, and said the managing clerk of the appellant's solicitors was under the impression that the papers produced on the previous occasion would do now.

The Chief Justice said there were two judges sitting and two copies ought to have been prepared; and that the excuse made by the learned counsel was not sufficient. Their Lordships did not want to put the appellants to unnecessary expense; but the proper papers were not before the court.

Mr. Inverarity said he would submit to pay the costs of the day and ask for an adjournment for the preparation of the papers.

Mr. Latham said he would ask for an order that the costs be paid forthwith. He read from a letter an admission by the appellants to the effect that, if the result of the proceedings against the respondent went against them, they would be insolvent.

The Chief Justice—It seems to be a speculative appeal on the part of the solicitors.

The court then ordered that the appellants pay the costs of the day in 36 hours after the service of the Master's allocator connected with the bill of such costs, and that the case be then adjourned for a month, otherwise the appeal should stand dismissed with costs. The said bill of costs to be prepared and taxed forthwith.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

As notified in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th instant, the second meeting of the Bombay Temperance League was held on the evening of that date in the General Assembly's Institute, Kalbadavie. Brigadier General Gell took the chair a little after 8 P.M., and the proceedings were commenced with prayer offered by the Rev. J. Blackstock, Methodist Episcopal Church. The gallant chairman, after explaining the object of the league, went on to say that it was the second meeting he had attended that day, and that of the two he believed the object and aims of the present one were the highest. However laudable and noble the aims of the partisans of State education were, he believed that those who took a diploma (holding up a pledge card) in this university, would never have cause to regret the step. The object and aim of the Bombay Temperance League was infinitely higher than that of mere development of intellectual capacity, embracing, as it did, the moral, social, and spiritual elevation not only of those who might be accredited members of the association, but through their widespread influence form a leaven of good example and noble self-denial among all with whom they came in contact.

The following draft of the constitution, and bye-law of the Bombay Temperance League, was then put to the meeting and carried:—

I. The society shall be called 'The Bombay Temperance League."

II. The object of the league shall be the prevention and suppression of intemperance, by inculcating the principle of *total abstinence.*

III. The following pledge shall be adopted by all who become members of the league:—

"I promise, by God's help, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors and drugs, except when used medicinally or in a religious ordinance, so long as I remain a member of the league."

IV. The office-bearers shall consist of a president, vice-presidents, two secretaries, a treasurer, and members of committee. The president, vice-presidents, secretaries and treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of committee: the committee to consist of not fewer than twelve members (seven to form a quorum). The office-bearers shall be elected annually by the members of the league at a public meeting, and it shall be their duty to arrange for public meetings and generally to guide the operations of the league.

V. There shall be an annual public meeting held for the election of office-bearers, and meetings at such other times as the committee may determine. All meetings shall be opened and closed with prayer.

VI. It shall be necessary for those who wish to sever their connection with the league to give formal notice to the Secretaries, and to return the pledge.

VII. No alteration can be made in this constitution unless it is carried by a majority consisting of two-thirds of the members present at a public meeting, the proposal having been submitted for the consideration of the league at least a month previously.

BYE-LAW.

Each member shall pay an entrance free of four annas, but the secretaries shall have power to remit the fee in special cases.

The Rev. Mr. Blackstock then addressed the meeting. He said that being a new comer to India, he could not be expected to furnish many facts relating to the ravages of strong drink in this country; but he had been credibly informed, in fact it was proverbial in other countries, that the habit of indulging "in pegs," as they are here termed, is pretty well developed. The very name of India was suggestive of "brandy pawnee," and he had met people on his way out who asserted that a certain amount of stimulant was absolutely needful for Europeans in India. So far he had not felt the need of recourse to the occasional peg, and please God he would say of brandy and water as St. Paul, the heroic apostle, said of meat offered to idols—"Therefore if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." An experienced surgeon who had spent many years in India had told the speaker on the other hand that people ruined their constitutions by habitually indulging in brandy and water, then went home to resuscitate, fathering on the climate their debilitated state instead of on James Hennesy. The doctor referred to was evidently of opinion with the Irish gentleman quoted in Maclean's Guide to Bombay, p. 73:—"They eat and they drink, and they drink and they eat, till they die; and *then* they write home and say it's the climate that's killed them." The rev. gentleman believed that of the two the use of intoxicants in India was infinitely worse than in a more temperate climate. When he was a little boy going to school in Canada he remembered that it was quite the thing to be seen going along the public street with a whiskey jug to the store, and men were frequently seen drunk in the streets, in fact it was then considered rather a smart thing to get drunk; but on revisiting his home, after an absence of years, he found that public sentiment had been educated up to a proper conception of the degrading practice, and lovers of strong drink obtained and guzzled it covertly. Mr. Blackstock hoped that the Bombay Temperance League would, in time, educate public sentiment here to the same standard. No young man who was known to indulge in strong drink could obtain respectable employment through the length and breadth of the Canadas or the United States. Business men would have nothing to do with them; drinking habits led to all sorts of gross immorality, gaming included, and when cash fell short they knew that their tills would be operated on to meet the demand. Throughout a whole circuit, the judges (one had been on the bench 16 years) unanimously declared that nine criminals out of every ten who were brought before them were indebted to strong drink, directly or indirectly, for their position. The rev. gentlemen concluded with a few statistics, some of which are startling enough. The money wasted annually in the United States on strong drink doubles the expenditure of the whole country on account of food and clothes. A statistician has computed that the intoxicating drinks imbibed in the United States in one year would fill a canal 14 miles long, 14 feet wide and 4 feet deep. With a few pertinent remarks as to the wisdom and responsibilities of our statesmen who purblindly encourage the liquor traffic as a source of revenue when the cost of its effects to the nation in jails, judges, courts, police, and not to mention the waste of human life which constitutes a nation's strength, the rev. gentleman sat down amid loud applause.

Mr. Robert Ashworth, of the Manchester and Bombay Spinning Company, next addressed the meeting. He deprecated the drinking usages of Bombay society, and forcibly illustrated the evils of intemperance or of drinking at all. Society was rather a vague term and he hoped that the league would be successful in reforming or *mending* every individual in Bombay; in such happy case society would be mended. It was not only those who were enslaved by strong drink who should join this movement, but those who had the strongest moral control over their appetites. If only the first class were to join, though they would be immensely benefitted themselves and belongings, still the association would not have the desired prestige and influence for good. It was for those who never had exceeded, and who in all likelihood never would exceed the bounds of prudence, to come forward and identify themselves with this movement, as their gallant chairman and others present had done, and show by their heroic self-denial that they did not, as the first murderer had done, ask the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Mr. Ashworth related that on board the steamer in which he came to India a clergyman of the Church of England died unwatched and uncared for one midnight—save by his inebriate wife—of delirium tremens. She finding that he was indeed dead set up a wail which Mr. Ashworth described as unearthly. This lady appeared on deck as the body was about to be committed to the deep maudlin drunk, having in the interim consumed a whole bottleful of whiskey.

Another fellow passenger, quite a young man, died from the same cause at an up-country railway station three weeks after landing in India.

The proceedings were brought to a close with prayer, and many remained behind to enrolled themselves members and take the pledge.

HAND KNIT RIBBED WORSTED KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.—We have an assortment of Knickerbocker Hose in a variety of Colours, (including Brown mixed, Heather mixed, Grey, &c. Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-12 per pair, according to size. WATSON and COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

UNFOUNDED ALARM IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

SINCE the murder of a Moulvie of the Shias in a mosque at Hyderabad, Deccan, unfounded rumours have prevailed in Bombay of an apprehended outbreak between the Soonee and Shia sections of the Mahomedan community. Now that the Mohorrum festival is approaching, the rumour seemed to gather strength in the mouths of the lower class of people whose only occupation is to live upon their wits. Yesterday being the Mahomedan Sabbath, the rumour became so general that a feeling of alarm was felt in many quarters of the native town of an apprehended outburst. It is said to have extended to the Parsees residing in the vicinity of Ali-Baug and the Mohta Mohla. A large number of Mahomedans had, as is usual on a Friday, collected at the Jooma Musjid and at the principal mosques in the city; but nothing of an unusual character occurred, and the worshippers at the mosques dispersed after prayers as quietly as they could have been expected to do. The preparations made by the police were in every way calculated to calm the feeling, for which no good grounds appear to have really existed. Large bodies of the native police were posted on duty in different parts of the town under European officers. At the Crawford Market, Mr. Edgington and a number of European police officers had placed themselves in a fire-engine brake ready for any possible emergency that might arise. Most of the detective police force had also turned out and were keeping a sharp lookout during the time the Mahomedans were at their prayers in the mosques, that is from 11 a. m. till about 1 p. m.

THE FIRE AT THE HAY STACKS.

THIS case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which one Dhondee Joteebah stands charged with committing mischief by fire.

Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner) conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hussain Khan, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

The witness, Babajee Bappoojee Jadow, was recalled, and being cross-examined by Mr. Branson, said—Gangaram's grass was not on the bunder, but outside when the fire took place. This grass was at a distance of 25 or 30 paces from the bunder, and at a distance of about 60 paces from the place when the fire took place. Gungaram had a large quantity of grass there. The prisoner Dhondee had finished landing Gungaram's grass on the day the fire took place. I do not know that the prisoner was waiting at the bunder for other grass from the boats. Gungaram's grass was at the west side of the place where the fire took place. No one was near me at the time. When I saw the accused coming from the direction of the chowkey, I saw no one near me. I seized the prisoner just at the place where the fire broke out, and he pushed me and ran towards the chowkey. The prisoner had ran a distance of about six paces from the place where he had pushed me, and then Abba caught him. Abba came from the direction of the chowkey. Mooraree had also come from the direction of the chowkey, and the prisoner was at the distance of 20 paces from the fire when Mooraree came.

Re-examined by Mr. Cleveland—I cannot say how many yards distant from the fire Gungaram's grass was. I cannot say whether 60 paces would reach the sea. (Witness refers to the sea on the west side of the court). I did not lose sight of the prisoner for a moment after I pursued him.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Branson—There are some chunam mills at some distance east from my master's grass. There was only one stack and some loose grass belonging to my master near the place where the fire broke out. I never smoke tobacco; but I chew it. The prisoner was not smoking when I saw him go near the grass and set fire to it. I do not know whether the prisoner then saw me.

Re-examined by Mr. Cleveland.—The chunam mills are not working; they are being removed.

The evidence of Abbajee Suggajee, and Mooraree Suggajee, who eventually succeeded in laying hold of the prisoner while running away from the fire, was next taken. Then came Mr. C. King, an officer in the Customs' Preventive Service, who said he was the party who took the prisoner in his charge and prevented others from maltreating him. Then followed Thakoordin Beniram, a bill collector in the service of the Port Trust, to whom the prisoner was handed over by Mr. C. King; then Narrayen Bhickajee, police constable No. 1136B, to whom the Port Trust authorities had given the prisoner in charge, which closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner was thereupon committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and on being duly cautioned, stated as follows:—

I did not set fire. I was passing by that way. I saw some one sitting there when I heard the alarm of fire. At that time I had gone a short distance, I turned round when I heard him give an alarm. I came running to him. I then caught hold of his waistcoat and he caught hold of my waistcoat. I said he had set fire to the hay. He said I had set fire to the hay. We then proceeded towards the chowkey. I saw Abbajee and Mooraree coming from the opposite direction. Abbajee struck me with a piece of bamboo that was in his hand, and Mooraree struck me with his fist, saying "if we strike him he will confess." One Hunmunta then came there and told Abbajee and Mooraree not to strike me. He said I had not set fire to the hay, as he had run past me coming from the chowkey. I said to them "I did not set fire to the hay." Abbajee and Mooraree said I had set fire to the hay by lighting a match, and the match box was in my pocket. Abbajee and Mooraree then gave me in charge to a Port Trust peon, who gave me in charge to a policeman.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS IN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE NERIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY VS. ANUNDJEE VISRAM.

AT the High Court on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Green delivered a judgment in the above case, which is of considerable interest to holders of shares in Joint-Stock Companies. The case was at hearing before his Lordship for several days in December last, and the facts of it were published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 13th and 15th December 1875. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Advocate General, with Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass, appeared for the defendant. His Lordship's judgment was a very long one, of which, owing to the pressure on our space, we give the following abstract:—

The plaintiffs are a joint-stock company incorporated under Act X. of 1866 having a certain memorandum of association with articles of association annexed, registered under the said Act on the 24th October 1874. The defendant is an alleged member of the Company; and the present suit seeks to recover from the defendant Rs. 2,000 with interest as in the plaint mentioned, being the amount of two calls on four shares of the company, of which the defendant is the alleged holder. No question has been raised that the said two calls were not in fact and duly made. The defendant, however, by his written statement submits that he is not in the circumstances therein mentioned a holder of any share or shares in the company though he admits that he did by his moonim sign a certain paper purporting to be a memorandum of association of the Neriad Spinning and Weaving Company as subscribing for four shares. He states that the paper so signed was never registered as the memorandum of association of the company, and that the document which has been registered as the memorandum of association of the company which bears the signatures of seven persons only, (of whom the defendant is not one) differs from the paper signed on behalf of the defendant in sundry points, and especially in this that the shares of the plaintiffs' company are made liable to subdivision. The defendant also objects that the memorandum of association as registered is accompanied by certain articles of association which differ from the regulations of table A. to the Indian Company's Act. The written statement further alleges that the paper which was signed on behalf of the defendant was so signed on the express agreement that the signature was to be null and void unless the whole 400 shares, of which the capital of the proposed company was to consist, should be subscribed for and allotted at the time of the registration of the memorandum and articles of the company, and that up to the then present time (*i.e.* the 6th September 1875 when the written statement was affirmed) 273 shares only had been allotted. The following issues were settled:—1. Whether the defendant is a member of the plaintiffs' company and holder of four shares therein? 2. Whether the signature of the defendant's name by his moonim, Mowjee Hunsraj, of the paper in the 5th para of the written statement mentioned became and was null and void under the circumstances in the same para mentioned? It was not disputed, in fact it was admitted, that the calls the amount of which is sought to be recovered were in fact and duly made. The defence was that the defendant was not liable to pay them on the ground that he was not a shareholder of the company. The memorandum with articles annexed of the plaintiffs' company were, as has been stated, registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 24th October 1874, having the names of seven persons subscribed to each of the two documents, the name of the defendant not being among them. Sometime before the 24th October 1874, (the precise date, however, not being fixed) the defendant's moonim, Mowjee Hunsraj, in the defendant's name, signed a certain written paper purporting to be a memorandum of association of the Neriad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. This paper is in the form of a memorandum of association and corresponds, except in the points hereinafter mentioned, with the printed document registered on the 24th October 1874. It bears a considerable number of signatures of different persons as shareholders for various numbers of shares: upwards of 50 names, it appears, before we come to the name Anundjee Visram. It is not accompanied by any articles of association of the company, and is the only document which has been signed by or on behalf of the defendant. It contains six clauses. (Describes the contents of the clauses.) It may be taken as a fact the printed memorandum and articles actually registered were not shown previous to registration to the persons who had signed exhibit A. except those of them, seven in number, who signed exhibit No. I. (the articles,) or at any rate that they were not shown before registration to the defendant's moonim or any one on the defendant's behalf. Javerilal Umiashunker, one of the promoters and secretaries of the company, states in his evidence that, in getting signatures to a stamped document purporting to be the memorandum of association itself of the company, and then registering another stamped and printed document as the memorandum of association with articles of association annexed, the usual practice observed in Bombay in such cases was followed. The practice in Bombay is material only in this as excluding any probability of an intention of concealment or circumvention of any sort in resorting to this mode of proceeding; and the question whether or not a certain person is liable as a member of a company incorporated under Act X. of 1866, is to be determined with reference to the statutory provisions having force in this behalf, and not to any practice or usage of Bombay or any other place. (States the different provisions.) In the present case, it is contended that the signature of defendant's name by his moonim on the paper exhibit A. and the entry of his name on the register of shareholders, which appears to have been done, has made defendant a member. On the other hand, it is contended, that as the document signed by defendant's moonim purported to be and was signed as being the very memorandum itself of the company, whereas a different document, never signed on behalf of defendant, was in fact registered as the memorandum of the company, and as the document signed on behalf of defendant as being the actual memorandum of the company was never registered, the defendant has never become a member of the company. This contention was independent of the question of variance between the documents exhibits A and No. I; and with reference to this question of variance it was contended that, as the memorandum of association registered varied from the document signed on defendant's behalf as being the memorandum of association, the defendant never became a member of the company whose memorandum was the one registered, even admitting that, had the two documents corresponded, the defendant would have been a member. With regard to the first point, the case of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company *vs.* Bocre, 3 Hurl. and N 249, was cited on the plaintiffs' behalf. (States the facts of that case.) Two of the learned Barons, who delivered their judgments, treated the signing of a printed copy of a memorandum of association of a company by a person as being an expression of willingness to become a member of the company, or as an authority to place the name of the person so signing it on the register of shareholders, and that one who, after such signature had been placed on the register, could not be heard to say he was not a member. The case has a further bearing on the present one, in this, that there the person signing a memorandum had not signed any articles of association, though no doubt there were articles sent him for signature; and yet we do not find any doubt expressed or question raised that the defendant ought not to be dealt with as a member of a company on the ground that the articles as distinct from the memorandum had not been signed by him, and that therefore the defendant had not agreed to become a member of a company which had other articles than those contained in the schedule to the Act of 1856. In the present case no doubt no articles of association were shown to the defendant's moonim when exhibit A. was signed, and none indeed seem to have been then in existence. But a part of exhibit A. as signed on defendant's behalf contains these words omitted in exhibit No. I., I should suppose as being no longer necessary:—"I agree to sign the articles of association when ready." That the moonim in fact knew at this time that there were to be articles of association as distinct from the regulations in table A. of the schedule to the Act appears in para 5 of the defendant's written statement, which mentions an alleged agreement at the time of signing exhibit A. that the signature should be null and void unless the whole number of shares of the company were subscribed for and allotted at the time of the registration of the memorandum and articles of association of the company. Surely this may be taken as showing that, at the time of signing, the moonim knew that it was in contemplation to have articles of association further or other than those in table A. In my opinion, it is not competent for one who has agreed to become a member of a company and to sign the articles when ready, afterwards to repudiate his membership on the ground that the articles, when prepared, are not to his liking. A man who makes such an agreement knows that he will be bound by such articles only, when prepared, as are not inconsistent with the Act itself or the memorandum of association which he does sign (and no such inconsistency is here set up;) and within those limits and subject to that security it seems to me that he has consented to have the particular provisions to be inserted in the articles to the consideration and discretion of the promoters of the company.

With regard to the contention that here what was signed was presented for signature as being the memorandum itself, and was signed as such whereas another document was actually registered as the memorandum, it is to be observed that the same state of matters obtained in the case cited. Every printed copy of a memorandum would of course purport in itself to be the memorandum of association. The only difference in effect suggested in argument between the position of one who has signed a document purporting to be the memorandum itself, but which document is not in fact registered, and that of one who has signed the memorandum which is registered, was with reference to regulations 52 and 53 of table A. to the schedule of Act X. of 1866. (States the substance of the regulations.) For these considerations, I am unable to give effect to the argument that, inasmuch as the document signed by defendant's moonim purported to be the memorandum itself and was signed as such, whereas another document, not signed by him, was in fact registered as the memorandum of the company, that therefore the defendant ought not to be deemed to have become a member of the company.

The next question is as to the variances between exhibit A. signed by the defendant's moonim and exhibit No. I., the memorandum as registered. I have already stated in detail what these variances are. The case must, I think, be treated with reference to this question of variance as if the document exhibit A. had, after the defendant's moonim signed it, been altered in the points in which there are variances between it and exhibit No. I. and as if so altered, it had been registered as the memorandum of the company. (Refers to the authorities cited.) The result is that we may apply to the case of an altered memorandum or articles of association the principle applied in the case of an ordinary altered contract, namely, that an alteration of a contract, though unauthorised by the party to be bound, does not vitiate or render void such contract, if the alteration is immaterial, as for instance, where its effect is to make explicit what was before involved, though not explicitly in the terms of the document as it originally stood. As to the variances, it was hardly contended that they were material. They seem to me nothing more than verbal corrections in order to make more clear as to expression what was really to be gathered from the clauses as they stood.

After stating what the variances were, his Lordship referred to the clause for dividing the shares into shares of a smaller amount, and remarked that the additional words were inoperative and nugatory. Having arrived at the conclusion that the variances between exhibit A. and exhibit No. I. were not material, and therefore not of such a nature as to discharge the defendant from the obligation assumed by means of the first-mentioned document of becoming a member of the company, it was not necessary, his Lordship said, to intimate at any length the view he took of one branch of the argument, namely, whether the defendant had not delayed too long in making his objection, and whether he ought not to have repudiated his membership of the company at an earlier date? But he did not become aware of the variances till this suit was filed; and had there been a material variance his Lordship did not see any ground of laches or acquiescence which should preclude the defendant from insisting on that defence in the present suit. Under the second issue, the defendant raised the defence that, when his moonim signed exhibit A., it was expressly agreed that the signature should be null and void unless the whole 400 shares should be subscribed for and allotted at the time of the registration of the memorandum and articles of the company. His Lordship was not by any means satisfied with the evidence as to the alleged oral agreement, or that there was anything that could be called an agreement. It was, moreover, very curious that notwithstanding the notices and demands of the two calls, the defendant's moonim remained wholly silent, and never till after this suit was instituted, set up the defence now sought to be raised, that he was not liable to pay calls, and in fact was not a member of the company on the ground that the whole capital had not been taken up when the company was registered. His Lordship was of opinion, therefore, that the circumstances mentioned in para 5 of the written statement were not established by the evidence; and that the second issue must be found in the negative and for the plaintiffs; and that even if established, those circumstances could not have afforded a good defence. In conclusion, his Lordship said:—In these circumstances, there must be a decree for the plaintiffs, for Rs. 2,000 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs 1,000 (part thereof) from the 5th January 1875, and on Rs 1,000 [residue thereof] from the 14th May 1875 respectively till this day, and interest on the amount of the decree at 6 per cent. As to the costs, having regard more particularly to what—to say the least—appears to me the ill-advised proceeding of registering a memorandum of association varying, though in points legally immaterial, from the document signed on defendant's behalf as being the memorandum of association (and which memorandum as registered contains a provision not allowed by law), and the consequent probable encouragement of a defence to this suit, I think each party ought to bear their and his own costs.

THE MADRAS HOUNDS.

THE hounds met yesterday at the Mount, and had another clipping run. The cover usually drawn was tried, and almost immediately after the hounds were thrown in, they found. After a little circling on the other side of the Nullah, they hit off the line to the right and kept to it splendidly to the finish. Passing over some dry paddy, and through a kind of plantation, they went across the open at a great pace for some two miles or so, till they got to the river side. Here they crossed, and running along the bank for a short distance, turned to the left, passing over some broken ground, and through some enclosed gardens, without a check of any sort. Beyond these enclosures the ground was again open, and, with the exception of one babul plantation, jack had no cover to go to. He held on pluckily, however, being evidently bound for the stony hill beyond Palavaram, had he reached which he would probably have gone to earth and saved his brush. He was not destined, however, to be so fortunate. Within about a mile of his goal, he came into view, and the hounds, after a few minutes of suspense, ran into him, and, as they now always do, broke him up instanter after his head and brush had been secured. The former was presented to a gentleman who road very well and was the first man in, while the latter was awarded by the Master to Miss Clementson, whose riding was, as usual, perfection, and who, mounted on a thoroughbred mare, distanced all her lady friends, of whom there were several in the field. The distance run could not be less than six miles, and the pace throughout was first-rate, the country being, for a great part of the way, a maidan. There were one or two spills, but no one was hurt. Squires rode Shore Ali with great judgment, and was not far behind the Master, whose Arab brought him in a close third at the finish.—*Madras Times.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for December.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of January 11.)

Two hours after his note was despatched, and as the sun was geting low, Yorke, returning from a saunter through his stable, as he came to the front of his bungalow, met a lady advancing up the little avenue. She wore a thick veil, but no disguise would have concealed her from his eyes. It was Olivia. She walked slowly, as if weak; and as Yorke hurried to meet her over the few paces that separated them, he could see that she looked pale and ill. She held out her hand, which for a moment he grasped tenderly; then, looking at her wan anxious face, he dropped it, and led the way slowly up the veranda steps and into the little sitting room. There placing a chair for her, he stood opposite, waiting for her to speak.

Olivia raised her veil, and Yorke, gazing on the face so constantly in his thoughts, saw with pain the change which anxiety and sickness had wrought in the familiar features. Each of the two great troubles she had gone through had left its traces, and yet, thought he, she is as beautiful as ever.

At last she spoke. "Major York, you must have guessed why I have come to you. It is because of your note to my husband. He thought—that is, I thought—that it might be of more use if I came and spoke to you myself. We are such old friends, you know," she added, with a smile meant to be cheerful, but which to the other appeared inexpressibly sad.

Yorke bowed. "Pray go on," he said; "you must know my desire to serve you in everything."

"It is about this letter which you have found. It seems that he had overlooked having written it y[illegible] and incautiously said so. And now he thinks the p[illegible] duction of it might prejudice his case seriously, [illegible] he is sure you would not wish to do that."

"I am glad he gives me credit for so much [illegible] feeling," replied Yorke, gravely. "I feared he [illegible] come to regard me as an enemy. God knows I [illegible]

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do anything that one m[redacted] him out of his trouble." [redacted]

"Ah yes," she said. [redacted] you as a true friend. And Rupert bade me tender you his humble apologies if he has said anything in your disfavour; and he is sure you would make allowances for him, knowing how sorely he had been tried. These were his very words. And oh! Major Yorke, you know how much that means from him. You know what a proud man he is——"

"Pray don't say a word on that score," said he, interrupting her. "I am glad, of course, to hear of his kindly feeling, but I wanted no apology. And it is about him and not me you want to speak. Pray go on, and let me know what it is I can do."

"That is what I am coming to," she said. Then, speaking with hesitation, and scanning his features anxiously, she continued—"It is about this unfortunate letter. Rupert thinks he can clear himself of everything else, and that, as nobody knows of its existence but yourself, it would not be too late to prevent the thing going further. So he thought—I thought—that if I came myself and asked you, you would not mind—you would not mind—giving it back to me." Making this appeal in faltering accents, she yet laid a stress on the last word, and looked at him with a pleading face.

But Yorke stood silently before her, looking down, and shook his head sadly.

"Rupert said there would be no risks," she continued; "I was to destroy the letter before you."

"Risks?" said he, interrupting her; "do you think I care about risks? It is not the risks I was thinking about; this is a matter of honour. No," he continued; "I would do anything that a man may do to serve you—or your husband either, but this is impossible."

"It is easy to make fine professions of friendship," said Olivia in a tone of pique, and turning her head aside; "but they do not come to much when put to the test."

"Olivia—Mrs. Kirke, why do you say such cruel things? You must know that they are not true. Don't you understand that the thing has gone beyond my power to stop it? I have already stated before the court of inquiry that I did receive the letter. I did it for the best, knowing nothing of the trap that was laid for him, and heaven knows I would give every thing I possess to have left it unsaid. But the thing is done, and it cannot be undone."

"You mean that the suspicion might attach to you, if the letter is not produced? Yes," she added eagerly, "Rupert spoke about that. He particularly told me to say that you need not be uneasy on that score; no one would think of doubting *your* word. Yes, that was what he said himself—it would all be put down to some mistake; and he would give you a paper, in any form you liked, to clear you now and for ever."

"How much has your husband told you about the case?" Yorke asked, sadly. "If you knew the whole case you would understand that this would not be enough to get him out of the difficulty. You would understand——"

"I understand so much, that if Rupert is brought before the court-martial, and the letter is produced, he will be ruined. He told me so himself just now. Oh, Major Yorke, if not for him, for my sake, and in memory of old days, be merciful!" and as she made this appeal in urgent tones, Olivia, stepping forward, knelt down before him, and taking his hand, looked up beseechingly in his face.

"Olivia, Olivia!" he said, mournfully, "why do you tempt me? You know how passionately I have loved you, for although you are no coquette, you must have seen how I have been ready to worship the ground you trod on any time for these three years past. I don't say you have played with my feelings, for I was a fool all along, and deserved my fate; but you must have seen through them partly, although I daresay you did not guess the depth of my love. No, you need not be afraid," he continued, quitting his grasp of her hand, as Olivia, whom by this time he had caused to rise and be seated again, looked up ast him with a flushed and frightened face, as he stood over her; "there can be no harm in my telling you this now, once and for all, and getting rid of the burden on my soul, for all that is past and gone. Dearly as I used to love you, and love you still, I would not marry you now, if you were free to-morrow and would have me. It is brutal of me, is it not, to say so? and I daresay you don't understand me, but the Olivia of my fancy has passed away, and can never live for me again. But look here, Mrs. Kirke," he went on eagerly, and as he spoke it seemed to him that their relations had suddenly altered—she was no longer the goddess to be set on a pedestal and worshipped from below; his Olivia would never have asked him to do a dishonourable action for any reason—this was merely a weak woman following her husband's crooked ways—"look here," he said; "I want you to understand that it is not a matter in which I can really save your husband. If the letter had not been found, people might have said that I had lied about it—and thought so too, and they might have been welcome to think so, if it could have saved you from pain and trouble. But what is the good," he added mournfully, "of talking about what might have been? The letter *has* been found. And if the court ask me if I have found it, am I to perjure myself? And if I admit having found it, and refuse to produce it, don't you see that this makes things look even worse? No, Mrs. Kirke, you will say I am offering an empty pledge when I declare that I would gladly give my life to save yours; but the thing you want me to do is impossible."

"Then I suppose," said Olivia, after a pause, rising slowly, and lowering her veil, as if to depart, and again turning away her face, "there is nothing more to be said. Offers of service are easily made, but they will not save my husband from ruin. Well, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you will succeed to the command of the regiment."

"You may reproach me as you like," said Yorke sadly; "but though I daresay you think very hardly of me, you must at least know that I am incapable of the meanness of profiting by your husband's misfortunes. Yes, Olivia," he continued, as she looked inquiringly into his face, "you misjudged me once before, and you were sorry for it afterwards. So I hope it may be again, and yet—but no: I was going to say that if it would be any consolation to you to think ill of me I should be willing to have it so, but I cannot bring myself to say that. But why trouble you with my thoughts and feelings? I see you in this terrible difficulty and distress, and am unable to help you. That is sufficient bitterness."

Olivia stepped towards him and laid her hand upon his arm. "Forgive me again," she said in a low beseeching tone which thrilled through his heart; "you have always been a true friend, and I am an ungrateful undeserving woman; but if you knew how wretched and broken down my husband is, I am sure you would excuse my injustice. And I daresay you are right—I am so bewildered, I know not what is right or what is wrong—but it seems very hard." And she turned to go away, while the large tears started in her dark eyes, and rolled down her pale cheeks. But Yorke saw that she staggered in her walk, and was far too weak to make the journey back on foot, and insisted on her resting while his buggy was got ready for her, and he hurried out to the stable to hasten the operation, hardly daring to trust himself any longer in her presence.

This was the second time, he thought, as he helped in nervous haste to put the harness on the horse, that she has been under my roof. The first time how it set my heart dancing for joy, and how I dreamt of a second visit as being almost too great hapiness! and now it has come, and in what a way! She is sitting there, and I am actually keeping out of her way. For at sight of her tears his resolution had almost failed him, and he had been asking himself whether it would indeed be so great a breach of honour to take out the fatal letter and tear it up in her presence.

He drove the carriage up to the veranda steps, and alighting, handed Olivia in and drove off, the groom hanging on behind after the fashion of his class. It was now dusk, the time affected by Anglo-Indians for taking the air, and a passer-by might have set them down for a domestic couple on their accustomed evening drive; but the road to Kirke's house lay at the back of the station, and they met no one. No words were exchanged between them; and short though was the distance, Yorke had time to ponder on the strangeness of the situation, and to reflect how once it had been the dream of his life that Olivia should be driving through Mustaphabad, a wife, and sitting by his side. Now that dream was realized, and in what a way! She was sitting in his carriage by his side, but another man's wife and the mother of another man's child!

Soon the entrance-gate of Kirke's house was reached, and Yorke, pulling up the horse, broke the silence by saying, "I will leave you here; my man will lead the horse up to the door,"—and got down. He stood, hat in hand, beside the carriage while the groom stepped to the horse's head, and looked up at Olivia. She held out her hand, and smiling sadly, but with something of the old look of former years, wished him goodbye. Yorke took the proffered hand in his for an instant, and then turning away walked back, unwilling to weaken the recollection of her kindly parting by another word.

A few days later, just as all the officers who were nominated to form the court had arrived at the station—for there was not a sufficiency of officers of the needful rank in garrison at Mustaphabad, and several were summoned from a distance—and while all the residents were in a state of expectancy, and the officers of the regiment, feeling keenly the disgrace which had fallen on it, hardly showed their faces in public, an order was received from army headquarters to suspend the opening of proceedings; and the curiosity which this order evoked remained unsatisfied for two or three days, till an announcement appeared in the *Gazette* to the effect that Brevet-Colonel Rupert Kirke, C. B., had been permitted to retire from the service. Kirke himself, it appeared, had applied to be allowed to do so, and the application had been forwarded to Government from head-quarters, with a strong recommendation that it should be acceded to on the score of his distinguished service; and also that, as he had not served long enough for a pension, he should be granted the half-pay of his regimental rank of captain—half-pay as an institution being unknown to the Indian army, and each recipient requiring a special decision in his favour.

Public opinion endorsed the decision; for notwithstanding the natural disappointment felt at being balked of the expected excitement of a long court-martial on a distinguished officer, the general sentiment was one of satisfaction that so gallant a soldier should escape the ignominy of a public prosecution and sentence.

But food for local gossip in abundance was immediately afterwards afforded by the sudden disappearance of the Kirkes, who left Mustaphabad on the night following the publication of the *Gazette*, taking their child with them, but unattended by even a female servant. No doubt it would have been easy to trace them, had it been any ne's business to do so, but public action in the matter did not go further than to amplify the story with an abundance of circumstantial details, although the popular version, to the effect that they had driven out to a place about twenty miles off on the main road to Calcutta, and hence started by "dawk" across country in palanquins, was not far from the truth.

The reason for the flight soon became apparent in the complaints, thereon loudly upraised, of baffled creditors, whose claims had in fact begun to pour in when first the court-martial was ordered to assemble. But small part of the expensive household property, it now appeared, had been paid for; there were promissory notes of large amounts overdue to various European and Arab horse-dealers for horses; the servants' wages were six months in arrear. The heaviest claim was that preferred by a native banker, but it was generally understood that his debt was [redacted]

The pay of a captain commanding a native cavalry regiment is sufficient for his position with care and moderation; but as Kirke, far from having any capital in hand to start with, was already loaded with a burden of old debts, he had at no timn the means of maintaining the expensive style of living adopted on his marriage, still less of paying for his extravagant outfit. Whether he had entered on this desperate course in the expectation of getting a fortune with his wife, or under some vague idea that the jewels would turn out to be of great value, could not be told; but it was plain that, apart from other difficulties, a crash must have come sooner or later.

The fugitive officer having left the army, the military small debts court could not take cognisance of the claims; but the station magistrate put the police in charge of the deserted premises; and never before had the good people of Mustaphabad obtained such bargains as at the auction-sale of Kirke's effects, which took place soon afterwards.

Yorke guessed correctly the course of the fugitives. He felt sure Kirke would make his way across India to Bombay, by which route he would be secure from pursuit, and he would probably pass through a station on the borders of the great northern province where Sparrow was now residing as a deputy commissioner. They would surely be in straits for money, the poor wife, meanwhile, probably only dimly conscious of the cause of their flight, and the extent of their ruin. To Sparrow, accordingly, he remitted all his available cash, the savings of two years' campaigning. It was to be given to Kirke, if he should pass that way, as a loan from an old friend still under great obligations, to be repaid at his convenience; but Sparrow was on no account to give any clue whence it came. His expectation was justified by the event. Sparrow, acknowledging the remittance, wrote that the Kirkes had arrived that very day, and were staying with him. "He wants his coming here kept quiet, of course, and is in a tremendous hurry to be off again, and his haste is fully accounted for, if what one hears be true of the rage of his creditors at his escape. His wife looks dreadfully knocked up, poor thing—and no wonder, having to nurse her bady on such a journey; but we hope to get a decent ayah for it before they start again. I have given him the money you sent and a trifle of my own; and indeed he is likely to want it all, for a dawk journey to Bombay from here will be awfully expensive, to say nothing of the fatigue. It makes one quite sad to think that she, poor thing, should have to go through it, she looks so frail and ill. I suppose many people would not have received them under the circumstances, and it is somewhat awkward for me in my official position, beyond a doubt; but as you know, Mrs. Sparrow and Mrs. Kirke were always such great friends, and we could not think of giving them the cold shoulder in their trouble."

Trouble, indeed, thought Yorke, as he read the letter; has it then come to this, that Olivia is a suppliant for shelter to her own waiting-maid?

Kirke had managed his escape well. Had he remained at Mustaphabad, or ventured to travel home by Calcutta, he would certainly have been arrested; but between the north and west of India there stretches a wide expanse of country, which in those days divided them more completely than would an intervening ocean; and Kirke once on this line, got to Bombay and disappeared from the country before any of his angry creditors had time to set about intercepting him.

On the day after Kirke's flight Yorke sent in his resignation of his appointment as second in command and officiating commandant of the regiment. This, however, was not at first accepted: he was offered the opportunity of reconsidering his resolution, and the great people at headquarters even went so far as to let him know that they thought such a step foolish and quixotic. No slur of any kind attached to him in the affair, it was said, and it was intimated to be the intention of the commander-in-chief to make him permanent in the command of a regiment with which he had been associated from its first formation, and with which—so the great man was pleased to say—he had performed distinguished service. But Yorke stood by his resolve. "I owe everything professionally to Kirke," he wrote to a friend on the headquarter staff. "He took me up when I was an obscure subaltern, selected me out of others, and gave me my first start in life. It is to his generous praise that I owe my promotion and my honours; I should despise myself for ever if I allowed myself to step into the poor fellow's shoes." "The regiment must have a commandant of some sort," retorted his friend; "it is not your fault that there happens to be a vacancy. Surely it may as well be you, who know the regiment thoroughly, as another." "The other, replied Yorke, "will not be a personal friend of the late commandant." Then came news that the Government was about to reduce several regiments; whether Kirke's Horse would be among those to be maintained, would depend probably on who might be in command. He had to consider the interest of his brother officers, therefore, and not only his own feelings. This argument came home; but he was firm in abiding by his resolve, and after a few miserable days spent in command against his will, he obtained Sir Montague Tartar's sanction to be struck off the strength of the garrison pending confirmation of his resignation, and quitted Mustaphabad. Major Egan therefore succeeded to the command of Kirke's Horse pending arrival of the new commandant—an officer promoted from another regiment, whose term of office, however, was a brief one, for the famous regiment was disbanded a few weeks later, in the general reduction which followed the restoration of peace in India.

Although his well-wishers in high places were somewhat annoyed at what they termed his obstinacy in the matter, Yorke was too good an officer to remain long unemployed; and in a few months he was appointed to the divisional staff of the army and posted to a station on the frontier. The change of employment was a welcome one at first, and in the occupation of learning the duties of this new branch of his profession he sought eagerly for distraction from the depression of spirit left by Kirke's ruin, and all the miserable circumstances attending it—his own unwitting share in the catastrophe, and the unhappy fate of the woman whose memory was still so dear.

Time passed on, and no news came of the fugitives, all trace of whom had disappeared; and the event which had created such absorbing interest at the time soon began to grow dim in general recollection; but with Yorke himself there still remained an enduring scar. Until he left it, he was not aware how deeply the interest of his life had been wrapped up in the regiment with which the most important part of it had been passed, and what a blank the severance from it had made; still more how deeply he missed the presence of the one woman who, though she never could be his, was yet more to him than all the world besides. Active and assiduous in the new business of his profession, he yet found himself now more lonely and friendless than at any time since he first landed in the country; and, perversely shunning the society at his command, he yet yearned in his solitary home for the friendship and sympathy which he would not summon up the effort to seek among new faces. There came up now for the first time the home-sickness which is wont to beset the solitary exile, and at a times the inclination was strong to throw up his appointment and return for a while to England. The joys of married life could not be his, but there at least a home awaited him, and the renewal of family affection. Why should not that suffice for him as for so many others? In this frame of mind, growing daily more disposed to be solitary and cynical; hardly perceiving himself how different the man was becoming from the shy but ardent lad of ten years before, who landed in the country full of hope and enthusiasm, yet grimly conscious of the folly of allowing himself to cherish a feeling of dissatisfaction with a career more successful than his wildest day-dreams used to picture; Yorke was summoned to join the Umbeyla expedition, and by no man in the army was the distraction of active service more eagerly welcomed. To a man suffering from distaste for his own life, there is no medicine so effectual as helping to take the lives of other people. In that short but very sharp campaign Yorke received his first wound, not, however, before he had done enough good service both to gain and to earn another step of brevet rank. A still greater distinction—shortly afterwards, while on sick-leave on the hills, he was offered the vacant command of a smart regiment of native cavalry; and exchanging his staff-duties with delight for his old congenial employment, he hurried down to assume his new command. But although his wound was healed at the time, he had returned to duty too soon. A sharp attack of illness followed; the wound broke out afresh; and although he would now have wished to remain a little longer in the country, to identify himself with the new regiment, he was fain to act on the doctor's advice, and set off to Calcutta as soon as he was well enough, there to appear before the medical board and start on sick furlough for England.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W. an sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Endors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s 6d. and

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces. Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
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Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
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Blackwall Whitebait.
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Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicaciel may always be had rom Treacher & Co., Bombay, and Poona, and every storekeeper.

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of prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

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Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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PREPARED ONLY BY THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

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AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

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RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

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ALSO SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

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UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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RESERVE—£100,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS for the Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, on most favourable terms.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

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Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

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	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots	25s.	35s.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved.................. 18s. 6d.
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Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
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Grey Linen Slippers.. 3s. 6d.

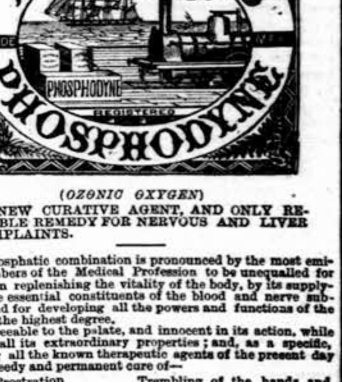
Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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(*OZONIC OXYGEN*)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Liver Complaints	Impaired Nutrition
Palpitation of the Heart	Mental and Physical Depression
Dizziness	
Noises in the Head and Ears	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Loss of Energy and Appetite	
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	
Lassitude	Premature Decline
Shortness of Breath	

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE IS SOLD ONLY IN CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

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" " " BATHGATE & Co.,
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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000 REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,820.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on first class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained on application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
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Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

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This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee ON ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10-8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.

BANKERS: AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.

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FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

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In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE. IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID. IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

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A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

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Fire Premiums for 1852.......................£ 76,925
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Total Accumulated Funds.........£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	31 13	23 2	24 10
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35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Bombay, Dec. 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825

With which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,848 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,582 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

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PROFITS divided every five years.

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No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

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